



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

U.S. Stops 'Bashing,' Starts Ignoring Tokyo

OW0703014895 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 1 Mar 95 Morning Edition p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] Late last year after the U.S. mid-term elections ended with the Republican Party's overwhelming victory, the following rumor was spreading in Washington:

"After the mid-term elections, the Japanese Embassy in the United States called for a meeting with members of the U.S. Congress so that Japanese Ambassador Takakazu Kuriyama could outline Japan's views. However, the Congress replied: 'Even if a meeting is arranged, no congressmen would attend. It is better not to hold such a meeting in order to avoid any rudeness' toward the ambassador."

From "bashing" to "passing over"—such a change is noted in the Japanese-U.S. relationship. There is a possibility that the bilateral relationship—which has been maintained in the way the United States bashes Japan, mainly over economic issues, and then Japan compromises—will change to that in which the United States passes over (or ignores) Japan.

Princeton University Professor Calder (director of the university's Japan-U.S. research Center) points out: "Gaiatsu [pressure from foreign countries] from the United States may disappear in a couple of years." There is a possibility that the trade imbalance between Japan and the United States will shrink because the U.S. economy will reach its peak this year while Japan's domestic demand will continue to expand. In fact, Japan's exports to Asian countries have exceeded those to the United States since 1991. According to the professor, the level of Japan-U.S. mutual dependence is declining. He adds: "The dynamics of the trade war will probably diminish in a couple of years before vanishing. The mechanism of gaiatsu from the U.S. Congress is outdated, and it will be difficult to operate it in the future."

Moreover, he says: "President Clinton pushed forward a results-oriented policy in the Japan-U.S. economic framework talks which have continued since last year, and this trade strategy has decreased the level of mutual trust." This is because this has displeased the people of the two countries and severed relations between the bureaucrats of the two countries. The professor adds: "With China becoming a 'new source of dynamics' for both Japan and the United States, Japan-U.S. relations will possibly deteriorate. Commitments between the two countries will decrease, and they will come to attach more emphasis to domestic issues."

As a matter of course, there is a different view. Tooyo Gyoten, Bank of Tokyo chairman, who served as deputy vice minister for financial affairs, says: "It is said that with the end of the Cold War structure, the meaning of

economics and security has changed. In reality, Russia is being unsettled by the Chechen issue; Mexico is economically in disarray; and there are growing concerns over the overheated economy in China... No clear order in the post-Cold War world has yet been seen. Under this situation, when Japan and the United States ask themselves, 'Which is reliable in the end?', the answer is clear."

However, he does not deny the danger that the United States will "pass over" Japan. He says: "However, the key point to predicting the future of Japan-U.S. relations is Japan itself. Like the crisis management in response to an earthquake, Japan by itself has to achieve such tasks as a solution to the issue of its trade surplus, correction of the disparities between domestic and overseas prices, and deregulation. Depending on how China and East Asian nations will grow, the U.S. pressure on Japan may vanish. In a word, if the United States concludes that 'Japan, whatever it is asked to do, will not take any action nor will it do anything on its own initiative,' Japan will become a non-issue (out of the question) for the United States."

In ministerial-level negotiations on the automobile and auto parts sector under the Japan-U.S. economic framework talks held in Los Angeles in September 1994, the U.S. side asked "why Japan has to place two first-degree-licensed auto mechanics at an auto service station." A Transport Ministry official replied: "This is because they cannot carry a heavy workload by themselves." Ryutaro Hashimoto, minister of international trade and industry, became angry when he heard that. The reason why the view of Japanese revisionism [nihon ishitsuron] has emerged in the United States is not that the Japanese are strange people, but that Japan is unable to make its stance clear and does not have an "image of the nation" regarding what sort of a country it intends to become in the future.

A U.S. Government source warns: "Deregulation is one example. Although Japan promised to carry out deregulation in the 'Maekawa report' [named after Haruo Maekawa, former governor of the Bank of Japan] ten years ago, there has been no progress. Business circles have a sense of crisis that if Japan fails to carry out deregulation, there will be serious consequences. However, bureaucrats do not. Japan has a rare sense of crisis about the United States 'passing over' it. Japan said 'no' to the United States at one time. It is time for Japan to indicate what will come next."

Auto Parts Makers To Meet U.S., EU Counterparts

OW0303140795 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 3 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 3 KYODO—Japanese auto parts makers will meet with their U.S. and European counterparts next Monday [10 March] at trade

fairs to be held in Indianapolis and Paris, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

The aim of the trade fairs, the first of their kind, is to promote exchange at the private sector level and increase business opportunities, a ministry official said.

The Japan Auto Parts Industries Association (JAPIA) and its counterparts in the United States and the European Union (EU) will be sponsoring the events.

About 300 people from 100 U.S. and Japanese auto parts manufacturers are expected to attend the Indianapolis Fair, with more than 550 business talks scheduled between the two sides.

The Japanese side hopes the fair will be conducive to solving the dispute between the U.S. and Japan in the stalled bilateral framework talks on auto and auto parts trade, industry sources said.

At the trade fair in Paris, about 100 auto parts firms from Japan and the EU are expected to participate and hold business talks. The Japanese will introduce their policies in procuring auto parts as well as their marketing techniques.

Ministers Pressed To Take Deregulatory Steps

OW0703041395 Tokyo KYODO in English 0250 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama pressed his cabinet ministers once again Tuesday [7 March] to come up with substantial deregulatory measures that can win domestic and international praise.

The premier made the call at a regular cabinet meeting ahead of the Friday deadline for the government to issue an interim report on deregulation, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozohyohi told a news conference.

Murayama, who has pledged the easing of government control in a wide range of areas as his cabinet's top priority, spoke of the need to take deregulatory steps to promote narrowing the gaps between prices at home and abroad, Igarashi said.

At informal cabinet talks that followed, International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said the government should push for decontrol with strong determination so as to bridge the price differentials and protect consumers, according to Igarashi.

Hashimoto told a separate news conference that government ministries and agencies should make due efforts to ease regulations at a time when the yen is trading at a record high 92 yen level vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar.

"We want to show the international community that our planned deregulatory measures will lead to economic expansion centering on domestic demand," he said.

The government is to draw up a five-year deregulation package by the end of March after issuing an interim report on Friday.

'Emergency Meeting' Held

OW0703125195 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and his select cabinet ministers on Tuesday [7 March] compared notes on ways to draw up a five-year deregulatory program by the end of March, officials said.

After an emergency meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi told reporters the participants decided to hold a session next Monday to explain to foreign organizations concerned the interim report on the five-year plan to be issued on Friday.

Igarashi also said all the cabinet ministers will exchange views on the interim report at informal cabinet talks to be held after a regular cabinet meeting on March 14 so as to flesh out the five-year program.

While boasting of the transparency in the process of drawing up the deregulatory plan, he also acknowledged the difficulty in reflecting all requests made at home and abroad in the planned measures.

Igarashi also noted that the government will have to coordinate its ideas on decontrol with the ruling parties before nailing down a final program by the end of the month.

At Tuesday's special session, Murayama was quoted as urging government ministries and agencies to present substantial deregulatory measures on Friday.

Igarashi denied that the premier and the cabinet ministers discussed what steps to take to stem the recent surge of the yen vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar, saying, "We did not touch on the yen's appreciation. We talked about deregulation."

The participants in the meeting included Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Yohei Kono, Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, and Management and Coordination Agency chief Tsuruo Yamaguchi.

"We only reaffirmed the schedule today," Takemura told reporters after emerging from the meeting.

Asked what basic policy the ministers will adopt in finalizing the five-year plan by the March 31 deadline, the finance minister replied, "all we have to do is do it actively."

Kobayashi on Deregulation To Stimulate Economy

OW0703102295 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—Yotaro Kobayashi, chairman of Fuji Xerox Co., on

Tuesday [7 March] called for the promotion of deregulation to stimulate the economy and open the market to new business opportunities.

Kobayashi, also chairman of the Japan-United States Business Council, said deregulation measures, if implemented fully by the government, will bring the nation greater economic efficiency and open its market to Japanese newcomers as well as to those from overseas.

Kobayashi made the remarks at a lecture meeting in Tokyo.

He admitted, however, that "from a short-term viewpoint," there may be some negative impact on specific industrial sectors in the area of employment due to deregulation.

"Basically," he said, "deregulation is most important and beneficial to the Japanese economy, if widely accepted, as it will stimulate Japan to create more new businesses in such fields as finance, communications-related information and transportation."

"A large portion of the Japanese economy is still regulated compared to other countries," said Kobayashi, pointing out that a recent estimate showed some 40 percent of Japan's Gross National Product is subject to control or regulation, while the figure stands at only 7 or 8 percent for the U.S. economy.

Kobayashi said Japan's economy has matured and this means a higher-cost economy, adding that the economy should be made more competitive, with expensive labor made more productive.

"It is very important that more Japanese people learn the merits of deregulation. They have to know more about what they can gain personally, professionally and in the home from the effects of deregulation," he said.

He said he has been keenly awaiting the government's five-year deregulation scheme to be announced in late March.

Draft of Deregulatory Measures Outlined

OW0703141895 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 7 Mar 95 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] The following are the major points of a draft study on deregulatory measures that has been prepared by the administrative reform project team of the ruling coalition parties:

On the Japan Industrial Standard [JIS] and the Japan Agricultural Standard [JAS]—The JIS and the JAS will be revamped in conformity with international standards and other standards adopted widely abroad. The transparency and speed of the process of designating foreign organizations to inspect construction materials will be increased.

On customs clearance—A system will be created under which import licenses will be issued for air cargoes immediately upon their arrival.

On the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law—Regulations on the clinical examination of contact lenses will be reviewed. Customs clearance for hand-carried imports of cosmetics will be simplified.

On transportation—Regulations concerning freight charges for rail cargo will be reviewed. Conditions for the installation of heat-damage warning equipment will be abolished. The EU-set conditions for testing vehicles' gas emissions will be accepted.

On information and communications—Limitations on linking exclusive circuits to public circuits will be lifted. Service by the international value-added network will be permitted to be shared. [sentence as published] A system will be created under which fees charged by telecommunications companies will be approved upon their application being received with the exception of fees that affect directly the people's livelihood and the national economy.

On energy—The current approval system for the wholesale electricity business will be abolished in principle.

On food management—New rice management and distribution systems will be introduced in accordance with a new food law. The price of voluntarily marketed rice will be left to the market.

On others—The current salt monopoly system will be abolished and the salt trade will be left to the market. Regulations on the management of pension assets will be reviewed, and regulations on capital transactions with foreign firms will be eased. The concept, under the Securities and Exchange Law, of stocks will be defined broadly. The current certification system for insurance premium rates will be reviewed, and an insurance broker system will be introduced. Lawyers specializing in foreign laws will be permitted to freely practice law for purposes of international commercial arbitration. The notification issued by the Fair Trading Commission concerning the sale by large-scale retailers of goods accompanied by gifts will be abolished. The approval process for food additives will be handled speedily. The need for businesses to receive approval to set up vending machines will be abolished.

Governor Ota, Politicians on Security Pact

OW0703090295 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 7 Mar 95 Morning Edition p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] The U.S. Department of Defense stresses the strategic importance of the U.S. forces stationed in Japan in its recently-released reports: "The New Strategy for the East Asia-Pacific Region," and "Report on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty." In this connection, on 6 March, Okinawa Governor Masahide Ota called for revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty,

which strongly resembles a military alliance. For the first time, though, he indicated a positive attitude toward an Asian security framework, saying: "The attempt to use multilateral consultations throughout Asia is desirable."

In response to the issue of the new strategic report, RYUKYU SHIMPO conducted a survey of seven Okinawa prefectural political parties on the security issue. In addition to conflicting views—which have been noted since the Cold War era—calling for both the maintenance and abolition of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the survey results indicated the varied assessments of security arguments the political parties make.

Some, for example, called for changing the militaristic Japan-U.S. Security Treaty into a peace and friendship treaty, while others called for establishing an Asian security structure.

As for the three pending U.S. base issues, including relocation of the Naha naval port, the four ruling parties in Okinawa—the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], the Okinawa Socialist Masses Party, the Japan Communist Party, and Komei Okinawa—demanded the "return of the U.S. military facilities without relocation."

Meanwhile, the Okinawan chapters of both Shinshinto [New Frontier Party] and Sakigake [Harbinger] felt the prefectural government had taken a realistic approach on the relocation issue, describing it as a "half step." The Liberal Democratic Party did not have a clear view.

On the issue of "Asian security," both the Japanese and U.S. Governments have come to see the importance of multilateral consultations based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. Groups comprising university staffs, military commentators, and SDPJ experts have proposed establishing an "Asia-Pacific region security framework" in the search for a new post-Cold War order. Other researchers are concerned that a new security framework will allow the U.S. military bases on Okinawa to become permanent.

At a regular meeting with reporters held on 6 March, Governor Ota expressed concern over the U.S. security strategy, saying: "It does not reflect wishes of the Okinawan people."

Commenting on the new U.S. strategic report's promotion of multilateral security consultations, he said: "In the past, the country rarely mentioned collective security. A multilateral framework is more desirable than the bilateral alliance. I have the impression the post-Cold War world has been changing."

His remark indicated he understood the argument for an Asian security framework.

Cabinet Ministers To Miss Iwo Jima Ceremony

OW0703051795 Tokyo KYODO in English 0430 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—Cabinet ministers will not attend next week's U.S.-Japan

memorial services for those who died in the battle for the Western Pacific island of Iwo Jima 50 years ago, Defense Agency Chief Tokuichiro Tamazawa said Tuesday [7 March].

U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale is scheduled to attend the services scheduled for March 14 on the island and the Foreign Ministry has indicated it will send a representative of the Japanese Government.

Tamazawa said none of the 21 cabinet ministers will attend since the House of Councillors budget committee is in session and a cabinet meeting is also scheduled that day.

Veterans of the battle and members of the families of those who died on Iwo Jima are expected to attend the ceremonies.

The battle for the island, which began Feb. 19, 1945, with the landing of U.S. forces there, resulted in the deaths of some 7,000 U.S. soldiers and 20,000 Japanese. The battle lasted for about a month.

TSE Unloading Various Barings Contracts

OW0703122095 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—The Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) said Tuesday [7 March] the unloading of futures and options contracts left unsettled by Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd., the securities arm of the collapsed British investment bank Barings PLC, is near complete.

Among Baring's futures positions based on the Tokyo Stock Price Index (TOPIX) of all issues listed on the TSE's first section, there are no sales contracts for settlement in March, while 36 purchase contracts still need to be settled, the exchange said.

For settlement in June, both purchase and sales contracts have been completely unloaded, the TSE said.

As for government bond futures, both purchase and sales contracts for settlement in March have been fully settled, the TSE said. June sales contracts worth 2.00 billion yen remain pending, compared with 1.50 billion yen for purchase contracts.

The TSE said there are still three sales contracts for settlement in June for put government-bond options and 30 purchase contracts. For call options, five sales contracts and 10 purchase contracts are pending, it said.

More on Reaction to Rapid Appreciation of Yen

Takemura: Seek U.S., Europe Help

OW0703021595 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura said Tuesday [7

March] that Japan will strengthen its cooperation with the United States and European nations to arrest the yen's rapid rise against the dollar on foreign exchange markets.

Takemura said at a press conference after a regular cabinet meeting, "carefully watching developments in foreign exchange rates, we will cooperate much more closely with U.S. and European currency authorities."

Takemura said the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations feel a common, strong concern about recent movements in the currency markets.

"That's why we made a concerted intervention in the market," Takemura said.

While admitting there is some difference among the G-7 nations in the degree of concern about recent movements in foreign exchange rates, Takemura downplayed allegations of disarray among them in recognizing the seriousness of the current situation.

Asked about the possibility of adjusting interest rates to halt the yen's appreciation, Takemura avoided a direct answer, saying only, "we always consider every possible means."

It is important to seriously consider appropriate actions, including deregulation, not only from a short-term point of view but also from a medium-term viewpoint, Takemura said.

Hashimoto: Close to 'Crisis'

*OW0703030895 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT
7 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Tuesday [7 March] expressed grave concern over the yen's latest surge against the dollar, describing the latest development as "close to a crisis" for the Japanese economy.

"I take the situation very seriously," Hashimoto said at a regular news conference after the day's cabinet meeting.

Hashimoto said he cannot be so optimistic about the assessment of the current Japanese economy as are the Bank of Japan (BOJ) and the Economic Planning Agency (EPA).

"If the rise in the yen goes on, export-oriented small companies will be exposed to a very serious situation," he said, downplaying claims by the BOJ and the EPA that the economy is following a moderate recovery course.

He then voiced the hope that monetary authorities will make "further serious efforts" to turn around the situation.

"I am really worried about the yen surge," Hashimoto said.

"I understand that the yen's appreciation against the dollar by 1 yen means combined losses of 31 billion yen for the auto industry and 23 billion yen for the electrical industry," he said.

On the need to convene an emergency meeting of top finance officials from Group of Seven (G-7) nations to deal with the strong yen, Hashimoto said, "such a meeting could be important."

But he also said ways to address the currency issue can be devised by G-7 monetary officials even over the telephone, and deputies of G-7 finance ministers could also handle the matter.

Hashimoto proposed that the government formulate an economic package which looks beyond immediate issues such as the strong yen.

Such a package should address not only issues said to be behind the strong yen, such as Japan's stubborn current-account surplus, but should also tackle other serious matters such as reconstruction of areas hit by the Jan. 17 earthquake in western Japan, he said.

The package needs to contain large-scale budgetary appropriation for public projects as a way to assist the rehabilitation of the quake-hit areas, he added.

Tax reviews and deregulatory efforts under a five-year package should also be included in the program, Hashimoto said, stressing the need for the government to clarify an economic policy that takes into account all these measures.

Concerning measures under the five-year deregulation program, to be released at the end of March, Hashimoto said each ministry and agency should maximize its deregulatory efforts to "show the international community that Japan is pursuing an economic recovery driven by expansion of domestic demand."

"I hope the five-year steps will not result in sending negative signals to (global currency) markets," he said.

NFP Urges Global Action

*OW0703132595 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT
7 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—The leading opposition party Shinshinto (New Frontier Party: NFP) on Tuesday [7 March] urged the government to take internationally coordinated action to stem the U.S. dollar's freefall against the yen, officials said.

To help restore calm in currency markets, it is necessary for the central banks of countries concerned to implement joint market interventions, Shinshinto said in a statement.

The opposition force also urged the government to call for the holding of an emergency meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations so as to reaffirm their cooperative stance for stable currency markets.

Shinshinto slammed the administration of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama for its allegedly slow response to the dollar's solo descents vis-a-vis major currencies.

In Tokyo, the dollar sank to another record low of 92.45 yen in Tuesday's trading. The U.S. unit was changing hands at 92.65-70 yen at 5 p.m.

In London on Tuesday, the greenback fell to a new global low and was trading at the 91 yen level.

Doyukai's Hayami Optimistic

OW0703070295 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—A prominent business leader expressed optimism Tuesday [7 March] about the macroeconomic impact of the yen's rise despite its psychological effects on export-oriented industries.

Masaru Hayami, head of the blue-ribbon Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), predicted that the recent steep appreciation of the Japanese currency will not last long.

However, Hayami said it is unlikely that the dollar will again rise above 100 yen.

He called on monetary authorities to continue strenuous intervention to correct the yen's excessive rise against the dollar.

Tokyo To Provide \$5.8 Million to KEDO

OW0703084895 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—Japan will provide a total of 5.8 million dollars from the fiscal 1994 state budget to a planned multilateral organization to help eliminate North Korea's nuclear threat, a government spokesman said Tuesday [7 March].

"The cabinet approved the appropriation from the fiscal 1994 budget of 3 million dollars for on-the-spot fact-finding costs for the building of light-water reactors and 2.8 million dollars for costs of operating the secretariat (of the planned body)," Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi said at a news conference.

Igarashi said the implementation of the nuclear accord signed between the United States and North Korea last October is directly linked to Japan's peace and security, adding that Tokyo thus agreed to launch on Thursday the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) with the U.S. and South Korea.

Saying Japan is ready to make a "significant" financial contribution to the international consortium, the chief cabinet secretary added that Japan's share of the cost burden is still to be decided.

KEDO will serve as a contact institution for the contract with North Korea and manage funds provided by the member countries.

The institution emerged from the U.S.-North Korea nuclear pact, which committed Pyongyang to freeze its nuclear program in exchange for international aid to supply modern and safer nuclear reactors.

Mitsubishi Corporation Signs MOU With Burma

OW0703091495 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yangon [Rangoon], March 7 KYODO—Mitsubishi Corp. of Japan signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Myanmar [Burmese] Government Monday [6 March] in Yangon for investment and mutual economic cooperation, state press reported Tuesday.

Makoto Kuroda, vice president of Mitsubishi, signed the MOU with National Planning and Economic Development Minister Brig. Gen. David Abel, according to THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR.

Leading a 14-member Mitsubishi delegation, Kuroda arrived in Yangon last Thursday and met Secretary of the Ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Myanmar Investment Commission Vice Adm. Maung Maung Khin and other ministers.

Japanese business giants Marubeni, Sumitomo and Itochu Corporations signed similar agreements with the Myanmar Government last month in Yangon.

Another visiting 16-member Japanese economic delegation from Osaka also met Abel on Monday and discussed investment prospects in Myanmar.

And another five-member Japanese economic study group arrived in Yangon the same day and discussed business and investment opportunities with Myanmar Chamber of Commerce and Industry officials.

Far East Russian Journalists Invited To Visit

OW0703104195 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—Japan will invite 15 young journalists from the Russian Far East from March 16 to 27 to promote understanding between Japan and the region, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday [7 March].

The journalists from Khabarovsk, Sakhalin, Vladivostok and Yakut will visit Japan to promote exchanges between future regional opinion leaders of Japan and Russia, the ministry said.

They will visit such places as Hokkaido, Aomori, Yamagata and Nagano Prefectures to meet officials from the local governments and media, it said.

The project is part of a program launched by then Japanese Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata when he visited Russia in March 1994.

The program, called "Japan-Russia New Era '94," aims at the exchange of about 350 people who may be expected to play important roles in the future, in order to deepen mutual understanding.

Delayed Elections in Hyogo Prefecture Approved

*OW0703094595 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT
7 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—The House of Representatives passed a bill Tuesday [7 March] to postpone local elections in quake-hit Hyogo Prefecture to June 11 from April, the month when unified nationwide local elections are to be held.

If deliberations go smoothly, the bill will be enacted into law in the House of Councillors on Wednesday, Diet sources said.

According to the bill, the home affairs minister will hear opinions from election administration committees in Hyogo and Osaka prefectures before specifying which elections should be postponed.

Hyogo Prefecture's Election Administration Commission had already asked the Home Affairs Ministry to delay until June 11 elections for the prefectural assembly and for the city assemblies of Kobe, Ashiya and Nishinomiya, and a mayoral election in Ashiya because of disruption stemming from the Jan. 17 earthquake.

The commission decided to make the request out of consideration of the great difficulties residents in the prefecture have been facing since the quake, the officials said.

The temblor, which jolted the major port city of Kobe and its vicinity, killed nearly 5,500 people and left more than 300,000 people homeless. It also caused widespread devastation.

Ozawa, Rengo Agree To Cooperate in Election

*OW0703085495 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT
7 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—Opposition leader Ichiro Ozawa agreed Tuesday [7 March] with Japan's largest labor organization Rengo to cooperate in a Upper House election in July, officials from both sides said.

The accord was reached during a meeting between Ozawa, secretary general of Shinshinto (New Frontier Party), and leaders of the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo), the officials said.

It was also agreed to hold whenever necessary a meeting between Shinshinto head Toshiki Kaifu and Rengo chief Jinnosuke Ashida on policy affairs.

After the meeting, which included Rengo Secretary General Etsuya Washio, Ozawa told a press conference that Shinshinto "will cooperate (with Rengo) on every possible level, such as in elections and policy-making."

In the Upper House election, Shinshinto will consider supporting or endorsing 10 possible candidates of the Democratic Reform Party (DRP), de facto political arm of the eight million-strong Rengo, the officials said.

Rengo in return will take measures to cooperate with Shinshinto in the election as much as possible, according to the accord.

Concerning the prospect of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's Social Democratic Party (SDP) [Social Democratic Party of Japan—SDPJ] also supporting DRP candidates, Ozawa said, "it is wrong for ruling and opposition parties to jointly recommend (the same candidates) in a national election."

However, Ozawa suggested that there could be indirect cooperation, such as by not placing a Shinshinto candidate in a constituency where the SDP and Rengo work together.

On Monday, Rengo executives also met SDP Secretary General Wataru Kubo to seek cooperation in the coming election.

The SDP forms the tripartite coalition government with the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and New Party Sakigake.

Rengo used to back the SDP as the largest opposition party until August 1993 when the SDP assumed power as a ruling coalition member.

The Upper House election will be the first national poll since Murayama took power last June.

Ishihara Announces for Tokyo Governorship

*OW0703085695 Tokyo KYODO in English 0757 GMT
7 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO—Former deputy government spokesman Nobuo Ishihara formally announced Tuesday [7 March] he will seek the Tokyo governorship to be contested in an April election while Former Education Minister Kunio Hatoyama withdrew from the race.

Ishihara, 68, who resigned as deputy chief cabinet secretary last month, has received the endorsement of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party (SDP) [Social Democratic Party of Japan—SDPJ], ruling coalition partners in the government of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama.

He is also to be backed by the Tokyo chapter of the Komei Party, an offshoot of Komeito which has been disbanded to join the main opposition Shinshinto (New Frontier Party).

Earlier Tuesday, Hatoyama, who has also served as labor minister, announced he will not run in the Tokyo gubernatorial election, apparently leaving Shinshinto without a candidate to back.

Hatoyama, 46, a House of Representatives member from Shinshinto, had told party leaders Monday that he was abandoning plans to run after the Komei party threw its support behind Ishihara. Shinshinto has said it will not support Ishihara.

Shinshinto leaders met Tuesday following Hatoyama's withdrawal to reconsider backing Ishihara, to back another candidate or to permit party members to vote autonomously.

Saburo Kuroki, 73, professor emeritus at Waseda University, who is backed by the Japanese Communist Party, and Tetsundo Iwakuni, 58, former mayor of the city of Izumo on the Sea of Japan coast, have also declared their candidacies for the race.

Also in the running are Kenichi Ohmae, 52, a former management consultant, Tetsu Ueda, 67, a former legislator of the SDP, and Yukio Aoshima, 62, a member of the House of Councillors.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo), the nation's largest labor organization, indicated that it is considering endorsing Ishihara.

With the precondition that Former Labor Minister Hatoyama did not run, Rengo's Tokyo chapter is expected to formally decide on the backing of Ishihara on Thursday, said Rengo's secretary general, Etsuya Washio.

Rengo's headquarters would like to respect that decision, he said.

Murayama Questioned on Crisis Management Issue

OW0703064195 Tokyo CHUO KORON in Japanese Mar 95 pp 51-69

[Article by commentator Atsuyuki Sassa: "A Questionnaire for Prime Minister Murayama: Is Crisis Management in the Far East Adequate?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] During his first visit to the United States on 12 January, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama held talks with U.S. President Clinton, stating that Japan was prepared to provide appropriate financial cooperation to North Korea for the construction of light-water reactors in accordance with the U.S.-North Korea accord.

When the U.S.-North Korea accord was concluded in October last year, the Murayama administration immediately expressed its support for the accord, and reaffirmed this at the summit meeting of Murayama, Clinton, and Kim at the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] conference. The recent Japan-U.S. summit again confirmed Japan's commitment of assistance to North Korea.

On 26 December 1994, before the recent Japan-U.S. summit, the Japanese, U.S., and South Korean governments issued a joint statement in which they announced their decision to establish the Korea Energy Development Organization [KEDO], in accordance with the U.S.-North Korea accord.

The gist of the joint statement is as follows: (1) Japan, the United States, and South Korea will establish KEDO to immediately implement the U.S.-North Korea accord; (2) KEDO's headquarters will be established in New York; (3) South Korea will play the leading role in the fields of funding and construction of two light-water reactors of South Korea's standard type; (4) Japan will play a proper role in the fields of management and funding for the light-water reactors plan; (5) the United States will take responsibility for providing 500,000 tons of heavy oil—the energy source for five years—as well as of safe storage and disposal of plutonium fuel rods; (6) KEDO's first meeting will be held in February, etc.

According to a report dated 5 January, as a result of the conference of the three countries, it has been decided that South Korea will share more than 50 percent of some \$4 billion needed for the construction of light-water reactors, and Japan will share about 30 percent of the cost—more than \$2 billion for South Korea and about \$1.2 billion for Japan—and the United States will provide 500,000 tons of heavy oil as substitute fuel for five years until the completion of the light-water reactors—about \$600 million in terms of the cost.

The Murayama-Clinton summit of January did not explicitly touch on the amount of money to be borne by Japan, and the matter was to be referred for discussion at the administrative level. However, at a news conference immediately after the signing of the U.S.-North Korea accord on 21 October of last year, U.S. Representative Gallucci created a stir by stating: "Japan will bear \$1 billion for the construction of the light-water reactors. We have the consent of the Japanese Government concerning this matter." Japan's sharing of \$1 billion has become an established fact, and somehow everybody has come to regard it as right and proper. The sum of \$1 billion is a colossal amount of money, which is equivalent to every one in the nation donating 1,000 yen each. The money is financial aid to North Korea which cannot be given back to Japan, and the money is paid out of the nation's taxes.

Despite all of this, why is it that we should pay now, so hurriedly, and at the suggestion of the United States, such a large sum of money—\$1 billion—to assist the

nuclear development of North Korea which displays a hostile attitude toward Japan in everything, out of the ultra-tight, subzero budget caused by an economic recession and financial difficulties? No political leaders, no administrative officials, and no one, including Prime Minister Murayama, can give a satisfactory answer to such a simple question that ordinary people naturally want answered.

Fortunately, the 132d ordinary session of the Diet was convened on 20 January and is now in session. So, on behalf of Japan's silent majority, I would like to ask a hypothetical question of Prime Minister Murayama, and ask for his answer concerning "the U.S.-North Korea accord and Murayama's diplomacy" by regarding CHUO KORON as the Diet Building's First Committee Room, where the Budget Committee conducts its deliberations.

Hypothetical Question No. 1

In agreeing to the "U.S.-North Korea accord" and in making a commitment to Japan's sharing of \$1 billion for the financial assistance to North Korea's light-water nuclear reactors, why did Prime Minister Murayama not ask Clinton to tell North Korea that Japan's assistance will be given on condition that North Korea eradicates its Nodong-1 missiles and biological and chemical weapons?

The Nodong-1 missile, which was successfully launched toward the Sea of Japan in a test on 29 May the year before last, is an improved version of the Scud-C missiles which were launched by Iraq's Saddam Husayn toward Israel and Saudi Arabia in the Gulf war. Although the range of the Scud-C missile was 500 kilometers, that of the Nodong-1 missile is 1,000 kilometers, and it is estimated that Kyushu, Chugoku, Kansai, Sanin, Hokuriku, and Chubu come within its range.

Although the Nodong-1 missile cannot reach the United States, it can reach Japan and South Korea.

In Japan, biological and chemical weapons are regarded as inhumane weapons of mass destruction. The Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ), which is chaired by Prime Minister Murayama, has strenuously opposed the use of nuclear weapons as well as poisonous gas and germ weapons, such as sarin and yperite—the so-called CBR weapons (chemical, biological and radiological) or ABC weapons (atomic, biological and chemical). However, biological and chemical weapons are regarded as conventional weapons by the former communist countries; and tactical nuclear weapons, such as nuclear mines, nuclear shells, and nuclear depth charges except for strategic nuclear weapons, are treated almost in the same way as conventional weapons by those countries.

We must not forget the fact that the United States, which is a party to the "U.S.-North Korea accord," is also a country which has CBR weapons.

In the Gulf war, the United States leveled very rigid conditions for a cease-fire on Saddam Husayn's Iraq,

which was further forced to eradicate not only nuclear weapons but also nuclear carrying medium-and long-range missiles, and biological and chemical weapons.

"The UN Security Council Resolution No. 687," which was adopted by the council on 3 April 1991, applied very rigid sanctions against Iraq, an aggressor: under the supervision of the United Nations, Iraq should eradicate all biological and chemical weapons, and all ballistic missiles with a range of more than 50 kilometers; Iraq should discontinue the acquisition and development of nuclear weapons; Iraq should accept the dismantlement and inspection of nuclear reactors by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]; Iraq should accept the stationing of UN peace supervisory bodies in the demilitarized zone along the Iraq-Kuwait border; Iraq should establish war reparation funds with income from the sale of the country's crude oil and oil products; Iraq should be subjected to continued arms embargoes.

"Clear and Present Danger," a film starring Harrison Ford, is now being shown in Tokyo's movie theater where Western movies are shown ahead of all other theaters.

In the film, Harrison Ford plays the role of the acting director of the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA], and has a strong sense of justice and fights against the president's intrigue. The "Clear and Present Danger" is one of the basic conditions for the U.S. President's exercise of military power for a short period of time, in accordance with the president's emergency powers.

From that viewpoint, Saddam Husayn in the Gulf war was a "Clear and Present Danger." Unlike Iraq, which invaded and annexed Kuwait, North Korea, which refused nuclear inspections and announced its intention to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], did not invade South Korea. Therefore, to the United States, the country did not constitute a "Clear and Present Danger" justifying immediate exercise of its military power. Consequently, UN Resolution No. 687 directed against Iraq, and the U.S.-North Korea accord" are different in nature. It is impossible to expect the accord to have the same rigidity as the resolution. However, although the Nodong-1 missile cannot reach the United States, it can reach Japan. The United States, which is the great possessor of biological and chemical weapons, may find it difficult to demand North Korea eradicate the same kind of weapons from a moral point of view. However, Japan, which does not have any CBR weapons, is a peaceful nation which is appealing to the world for the eradication of weapons of mass destruction.

Prime Minister Murayama, who is also chairman of the SDPJ, the supposed standard-bearer of the anti-CBS policy, did not, for the security of Japan, ask President Clinton to tell North Korea that it should suspend the development of Nodong-1 missiles, and abolish all biological and chemical weapons in return for Japan's consent to "the U.S.-North Korea accord" and provision

of \$1 billion for the construction of light-water reactors. This will be censured as unprincipled, irresponsible foreign policy which follows in the footsteps of the United States. We have to say that this was caused by the fact that Prime Minister Murayama, like President Clinton, is an amateur in security foreign policy and is deficient in the fundamental knowledge of politico-military science. However, it is not too late. At future Japan-U.S. talks concerning the North Korean nuclear issue, or at Japan-North Korea working-level meetings to be held again in the near future, Prime Minister Murayama should demand: (1) suspension of the development, experiment, and combat deployment of not only Nodong-1 missiles, but also Nodong-2 missiles which have a longer range; (2) abolition of inhumane biological and chemical weapons as a condition for providing \$1 billion to North Korea. This is in Japan's national interest.

What should be remembered here is the politico-military diplomatic skill displayed by former prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the time of the conclusion of the so-called "INF Agreement" (intermediate-range nuclear force)—aimed at the mutual, concurrent abolition of intermediate range ballistic missiles (the SS-20 for the Soviet Union; the Pershing II for the U.S.)—which was realized as a result of the summit between President Reagan and President Gorbachev in December 1987. The United States took advantage of the fact that the Japanese Government was deficient in politico-military ideas and had little interest in the intermediate range nuclear ballistic missile issue. As a compromise with the Soviet Union, the United States was about to let the country keep 100 SS-20's in the Soviet Far East territory east of the Ural Mountains. At that time, then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone judged that the compromise plan was very detrimental to Japan's national interests. He strongly requested U.S. President Reagan scrap SS-20's in the Soviet Far East territory without exception. President Reagan accepted this request and succeeded in concluding the INF Agreement, which obligated both the United States and the Soviet Union to scrap all intermediate-range nuclear ballistic missiles, including those in Siberia. Few people in Japan know of former Prime Minister Nakasone's services to Japan's security in the total scrapping of SS-20's. I would like to take this opportunity to introduce this fact.

The reason Prime Minister Murayama is called an amateur in security diplomacy, and is deficient in the knowledge of politico-military science, is that he does not know that several nuclear weapons do not constitute a military threat if there is no means to carry them, but that if a nuclear-armed nation has all or any of the following three nuclear carrying means—"bombers," "intermediate range nuclear ballistic missiles," and "nuclear submarines loaded with submarine launched ballistic missiles [SLBM's]"—that can be a means of "gunboat diplomacy" and a powerful diplomatic weapon for military threat to its neighboring countries within shooting or cruising range. When U.S. Defense

Secretary Perry visited Japan at the end of last year, he expressed the following view: "It seems that North Korea has extracted plutonium which is equivalent to two nuclear bombs, but we will ignore 'the past.'" Behind this policy toward North Korea there seems to lie an optimistic perspective that sooner or later North Korea will face economic bankruptcy, will undergo internal collapse like Ceausescu's Romania, and as a result, North and South Korea will be unified without a war, and in that case, the light-water reactors will return to South Korea's possession.

To the United States, which is quite outside the range of Nodong-1 missiles, two or three nuclear bombs are certainly not a military threat. However, the threat of a Nodong-1 missile loaded with the dreadful nerve gas "sarin" is really great to Japan and South Korea which are within its range, even though North Korea cannot load a Nodong-1 missile with a nuclear warhead because of its inability to make a small, light nuclear warhead.

The threat of nuclear weapons is actualized militarily when they are linked to their carriers, which is evident when we look back over how North Korea's nuclear issue suddenly came to the surface as a serious problem in the security of Northeast Asia.

The whole world knew that North Korea had been building nuclear facilities in Yongbyon with the help of China since the beginning of the 1990's. On 29 May 1993, North Korea succeeded in launching a Nodong-1 missile with a range of 1,000 kilometers in the Sea of Japan, giving it a nuclear weapons carrier. Moreover, North Korea began to take a hard-line policy, such as refusing IAEA inspections as well as the announcement of its withdrawal from the NPT, in opposition to the world trend of nuclear non-proliferation. Thus the North Korean nuclear issue came into being, the way was paved for UN economic sanctions, and the situation on the Korean Peninsula suddenly became tense.

Hypothetical Question No. 2

Theater Missile Defense [TMD] cooperation and the U.S.-North Korea accord may be a U.S. match-pump[a Japanese-coined English word meaning "to reap undue profit by causing trouble and solving it behind the scenes at the same time"]

Internationally, North Korea had been labeled as a "supporter of international terrorism." It was the target of the anti-terrorism headquarters of the U.S. State Department, but for the Defense Department the country's military threat was considered extremely low.

Furthermore, North Korea was defined as a "country providing a nuclear problem." The reason was that the country was attempting nuclear development by using outdated Chernobyl-type graphite-moderated reactors and was being watched as a "developing country likely to cause environmental problems to the earth—lethal radioactive fallout—because of nuclear accidents. If a

Chernobyl-type nuclear accident should occur in Yongbyon, Seoul would be covered with radioactive fallout, and the polluted atmosphere driven by the prevailing westerlies would send radioactive rain across Kyushu, Japan. That was how the media and the specialists saw the North Korean nuclear problem then.

North Korea was designated as a "terrorism-supporting country" because of the Rangoon incident, and the South Korean jetliner bombing incident which it caused. It was also regarded as a problem country in the protection of the earth's environment because it was likely to cause a Chernobyl-type nuclear accident. It was raised to the rank of a country posing a potential military threat on 27 September 1993, when former Defense Minister Keisuke Nakanishi visited the United States and had talks with former Defense Secretary Aspin. Aspin expounded on the new "bottom up strategy" concerning a potential military threat to Japan in the post Cold War period after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the main enemy, and he cited Middle East and North Korea as a conceivable, potential military threat to Japan. Japan and the United States agreed to conduct joint research and development of the TMD system against the threat of Nodong-1 missiles under development by North Korea.

Of all the possible international crises, an emergency on the Korean Peninsula is the most likely factor to bring the trauma of war to Japan in this century.

After the end of World War II, more than 100 military disputes occurred, such as the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and a series of Middle East Wars. Fortunately, however, the flames of war did not spread to Japan. Japan, using these military disputes as a springboard, achieved high economic growth. History proves that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty has brought peace and prosperity to Japan. However, when military tensions became acute on the Korean Peninsula because of the North Korean nuclear issue, the Japanese people began to feel more keenly the military threat of a foreign country as well as anxiety about chemical weapons, such as Nodong-1 missiles and sarin. I traveled north to Hokkaido and south to Kyushu, Shikoku, and Okinawa for a lecture. When the North Korean nuclear issue heightened the tension on the Korean Peninsula, I found the responses of the areas which are said to be within range of Nodong-1 missiles with a cruising range of 1,000 kilometers—such as Niigata Prefecture and Ishikawa Prefecture, which are called the "Ginzas of the Nuclear Power Plants" because these prefectures have unprotected nuclear power plants along their coasts; Osaka Fu, where the Korean residents in Japan are concentrated; Nagasaki Prefecture, where boat people are likely to land—were so nervous that they could be called an excessive reaction, quite different from the responses of Tokyo, and Kanto and Tohoku provinces.

The fears of the nation grew further when it was known that the Ground, Maritime, and Air Self-Defense Forces cannot defend against attack by Nodong-1 missiles with their current weapons.

Concerning the fact that the United States did not include the banning of the development of the nuclear carrier Nodong-1 missiles in the provisions of the U.S.-North Korea accord, we can understand the explanation that "the United States could not demand North Korea ban the development because North Korea did not act as wrongfully as Husayn, who invaded Kuwait." However, when we calmly look at the United States engaging in a trade war for selling its weapons to neighboring countries—such as Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan—we cannot help noting the egoism of a superpower. President Bush sold 150 F-16's to Taiwan just before his term expired. The Pentagon asked South Korean President Kim Yong-sam, after his cabinet reshuffle, to strengthen South Korea's missile defense system against the threat of North Korea's nuclear missiles, and the Pentagon has already deployed 120 U.S. Patriot missiles there. To modernize conventional weapons, South Korea is changing across from the outdated F-5 to F-16 bomber, the introduction of P-3C submarine-spotting planes, and the introduction of destroyers and submarines. It is unpleasant to see that behind these moves lies the U.S. intention of taking inventory of surplus weapons, and selling stockpiled bulk weapons.

Concerning the joint Japan-U.S. development of the TMD system proposed to Japan by the United States, early development of the system would have been unnecessary if the eradication of the Nodong-1 nuclear missile had been included in the agenda of the U.S.-North Korea talks. Taking advantage of the fact that Nodong-1 missiles cannot reach the United States, the country has allowed North Korea to keep Nodong-1 missiles, or biological and chemical weapons which it already has, to promote its own arms industry. The U.S. has asked Japan and South Korea, which are exposed to the threat of such weapons, not only to share the cost of switching to light-water reactors, but also for development of new weapons for modernization of their defense capabilities, as well as a change in their arms systems. It may not be me alone who detects the mercantile spirit of the United States in such an attitude.

National defense is the top priority of politics. So long as the United States and the United Nations cannot stop the development of Nodong-1 missiles by North Korea, Japan, which is within the range of the missiles, must expedite the joint Japan-U.S. development of TMD's, although it may be a little vexing to do so. What we should observe to the last then is the strategy of Sun-tzu—"If one wants to protect every place, one will leave every place vulnerable." Even if we deploy hundreds of TMD antiballistic missile launchers by spending a colossal sum of money, we cannot avert the threat of the Nodong-1 missile 100 percent, which is evident from the lessons of the Gulf war.

Prior to Prime Minister Murayama's visit to the United States in January, he said he wanted to have the following broad principle approved at the Japan-U.S. summit: both countries should reconstruct a new security doctrine; U.S. forces should follow the principle of frontal deployment in the Asian area by way of precaution against a new situation in Northeast Asia; and both countries should further activate the function of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. Active cooperation for the joint development of TMD is a matter of priority which serves the best interests of Japan from the standpoint of its security. We should take this opportunity to imagine the worstcase scenario in which North Korea launches a Nodong-1 missile against Japan in case of emergency on the Korean Peninsula, just like Israel which was involved in the Gulf war. We should request U.S. forces to attack North Korea's Nodong-1 missile launching stations rather than "wait and die" by observing the principle of Japan-U.S. joint action—Japan, which strictly adheres to defense, is a "shield"; the U.S. forces in Japan are a "spear" for attack. At the same time, we should immediately tackle the problem of emergency laws as well as the problem of providing facilities in such emergency cases within Japan so that our request will be immediately and smoothly approved at a "prior consultation" of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Council.

The recent Japan-U.S. summit deserves praise in that it clearly rejected the idea that "the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is useless or should be annulled," which has recently cropped up in some quarters of both countries.

However, the prime minister's slogan, that is, adherence to the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, will come to naught, no matter how strongly he insists on that, if he continues to follow an inconsistent security policy, such as the advocacy of ideological arms reduction, reduction of U.S. bases on Okinawa, or face-saving reduction of defense budgets without real significance.

Hypothetical Question No. 3

Is \$1 billion inside or outside the limit of war reparations which the Kanemaru-Tanabe delegation to North Korea promised?

When Gallucci, the U.S. representative to the U.S.-North Korea high ranking officials talks, said at a news conference that "Japan is to share \$1 billion for constructing light-water reactors and that the Japanese Government has agreed to that," people in Nagata-cho and Kasumigaseki, who were busy preparing for participation in the UN economic sanctions, looked at each other and asked, "Who decided on such a thing, and when?"

It goes without saying that the leaders of the former nine coalition parties (the present Shinshinto) were not notified of this information. Even a certain leader of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], who played an important role as mediator in realizing the coalition government of the LDP, the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], and Sakigake [Harbinger], and in bringing

Prime Minister Murayama onto the world stage, said in anger, "Who told Gallucci that \$1 billion is to be provided to North Korea? I have never heard of that."

In September 1990, during the period of the Kaifu cabinet, the LDP's Vice President Kanemaru and the SDPJ's General Secretary Tanabe visited North Korea, apologized in tears, and promised to indemnify the country for the hardship Japan inflicted on it, not only during the period of annexation of Korea by Japan but also for the period of 45 years after World War II. If the financial aid to be given to North Korea this time for constructing light-water reactors is in line with the spirit of the three-party joint statement by the LDP, the SDPJ, and North Korea's Workers Party, the question that comes to everyone's mind will be whether "the aid is within or outside the limit of the reparations which Kanemaru and Tanabe promised. It is not clear how much the Kanemaru apology delegation promised to pay; the amount was said to be \$10 billion or \$20 billion at that time. The financial aid to be given to North Korea this time is reported to be \$1 billion, but no one on the Japanese side, including Prime Minister Murayama, has ever admitted the figure officially. Consequently, foreign ministry leaders have refrained from answering the question of whether \$1 billion is inside or outside the limit of the promised reparations, saying, "We cannot say as yet." The Murayama cabinet should clearly reply to the nation at the Budget Committee of the Diet how the nation's tax is spent, since this is an important issue concerned with Japan's security policy.

The leader of the Kanemaru delegation which visited North Korea five years ago is now finance minister and head of Sakigake. This is a mere coincidence, but has caused the nation to fear that assistance favorable to Pyongyang will be given.

The next obvious question to be discussed at the Budget Committee session is how to raise the colossal amount of \$1 billion from the current ultra-tight, deficit budget, and from what item of the budget. Japan made a contribution of \$13 billion in the Gulf war, and its source of revenue was a tax increase.

The Japanese people are totally against the expenditure of \$1 billion for North Korea which does not even try to hide its anti-Japanese speech and action, much less the nuclear development of that country. The Murayama cabinet should clarify the revenue source issue through discussion at the Budget Committee and strive to reach a consensus on the matter.

Moreover, Finance Minister Takemura once said at a news conference that "he has no intention to pay the 'reparations for the hardship' that Korea bore for 45 years after World War II." How do President Yohei Kono and Chairman Tomiichi Murayama adopt the ideas of the LDP's Kanemaru and the SDPJ's Tanabe concerning this matter? Do Kono and Murayama agree with Takemura, head of Sakigake, concerning this matter? I would like to have a definite answer to these two questions.

Hypothetical Question No. 4

Japan's entry into the UN Security Council and North Korea's anti-Japanese attitude

After the conclusion of the U.S.-North Korea accord, it was thought that North Korea's feeling toward Japan would change for the better because Japan expressed its intention to give aid for the construction of the light-water reactors. Despite that, there is little improvement in North Korea's enmity toward Japan.

On 25 November last year, the 6th Committee (Law) of UN General Assembly adopted by a vote of 117-0 with one abstention (North Korea) a resolution to refer the so-called "enemy clauses"—Articles 53 and 170 of the UN Charter—to the Charter Special Committee for examination of their deletion. As a result, the United Nations is to reach a conclusion concerning this matter at the General Assembly of September next year on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. "The enemy clauses" provide for an exception to the general rule: Military sanctions may be applied, without the decision of the UN Security Council, against the former seven Axis powers—Japan, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Finland—if they commit an aggressive act.

It was on 26 June 1945 that the Allied Powers decided to establish the United Nations. It is natural that Japan was designated as an "enemy" because it was still waging a fierce battle on Okinawa, committing its kamikaze corps.

However, the passage of history thereafter has changed these "enemy clauses" into an outdated, meaningless entity. One of Japan's earnest wishes since its entry into the United Nations has been the deletion of these enemy clauses. It is a matter for mutual congratulation that this has been realized at the UN 6th Committee, and that there is a great possibility of its realization this fall.

What is to be noted, however, is that North Korea, which joined the United Nations only recently, claimed that "Japan has not yet conducted the postwar disposal of the affairs concerning an act of aggression committed in colonizing the Korean Peninsula." North Korea was against the adoption of a resolution for "deletion of the enemy clauses" without voting by consensus at the 6th Committee, which was scheduled to be held on 23 November. As a result, the matter was put to the vote on 25 November.

Furthermore, North Korea proposed a counter motion to oppose the removal of Japan from the enemy clauses, which was rejected by a vote of 103-3 (North Korea, Cuba, and the Sudan) with seven abstentions (China, Iran, and others). Thus North Korea openly showed its anti-Japanese posture in defiance of the general trend of the United Nations.

Moreover, when the three ruling parties, the LDP, the SDPJ, and Sakigake, proposed dispatching a joint delegation to North Korea in December last year, it showed

disapproval of the proposal, saying, "It is difficult to accept the delegation." As a result, the visit to North Korea by the delegation was postponed. The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongyon] cited in protest the following as the reasons for the declination: (1) A Japanese diplomat stationed in the United States was discourteous in dealing with North Korea's UN mission; (2) A Japanese Government official concerned with this matter said that prior coordination with South Korea was necessary; (3) Concerning the three-party joint statement by the LDP, the SDPJ, and North Korea's Workers Party issued in 1990, Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura proposed reexamination of the joint statement by saying that "it is not right for the joint statement to have a clause which approves reparation covering a period of 45 years after the end of World War II."

On 17 December last year, a U.S. military helicopter crossed the military demarcation line, entered into North Korean territory, and was shot down. As a result, one pilot was killed, and the other was detained. The attitude of North Korea then was very stiff when it issued the following statement: "If this incident exerts a bad influence on the North Korea-U.S. relationship, the United States, a warmonger, will have to assume full responsibility...our revolutionary force which guards the security of our homeland as well as the autonomy of our state will never tolerate anyone who invades even 0.001 millimeter of our land, sea, and airspace." This statement seems to show that a competition for a tougher foreign policy is going on in the collective leadership system of North Korea since the death of President Kim Il-song. North Korea seems to think that if it takes an aggressive attitude, the United States, Japan, and South Korea will surely back down. At present the Japanese people are harboring a simple question about why it is necessary for Japan to give light-water reactor assistance to North Korea which plainly shows such distrust and animosity toward Japan.

According to a "Public Opinion Poll on Diplomacy" (3,000 pollees; 2,061 respondents; the rate of response: 68.7%) compiled by the Prime Minister's Office on 9 January, 18.7% of the respondents agreed and 37.3% rather agreed with Japan's UN Security Council permanent membership. It was found that in total, 56.0% wanted Japan to become a permanent member of the council.

When asked about it by the opposition party at the Budget Committee, we wonder how the Murayama cabinet will answer the problem of equating the following two facts: (1) Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council has been a long-standing, earnest wish of Japanese diplomacy, and has the approval of 56

of the nation; (2) The appeasement policy toward North Korea taken by Japan in obeying both the United States and North Korea is shown by Japan's financial assistance of \$1 billion to North Korea, even though North

Korea dared to propose a motion against removing Japan from the enemy clauses after the conclusion of the U.S.-North Korea accord.

Hypothetical Question No. 5

Is it possible to rely on promises after five years?

On 5 January, Defense Secretary Perry made a speech in Washington in which he said, "In June of last year, the U.S. Government was, in connection with economic sanctions against North Korea, thinking of deterring the military action of that country by reinforcing the war potential of the U.S. land, sea, and air forces, including the dispatch of a carrier squadron." "North Korea and the United States faced the danger of war, and the relations between the two countries were such that war could have broken out at the slightest provocation."

At that time, the Japanese Government, at the request of and in cooperation with the United States, was making every effort in all quarters to participate in the economic sanctions against North Korea by the United Nations, when the U.S.-North Korea accord was suddenly concluded. Last year, at the Republican Party's diplomatic issues seminar, Paul Wolfowitz, former assistant defense secretary and now president of the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, accurately pointed out the whole affair, as outlined below.

Concerning the tackling of the North Korean nuclear issue by the Clinton administration, Wolfowitz expressed sharp criticism: "The Clinton administration was asking Japan and South Korea to prepare for economic sanctions against North Korea. Then, suddenly it concluded an agreement with North Korea, and this time it asked Japan and South Korea to give economic assistance to North Korea. There is no consistency and coordination in the administration's policy, and this will betray confidence in the administration...no matter how hard Japan and South Korea—the United States' allies—try to cooperate with that country, they will never know the intentions of the Clinton administration...The Clinton administration slighted South Korea and placed it in a subordinate position by conducting negotiations only with North Korea and concluded a nuclear agreement with that country." (according to SANKEI SHIMBUN foreign report dated 22 December 1994, titled "U.S. Betrays the Confidence of Japan and South Korea: Former Assistant Secretary of Defense Criticizes the Current Administration" (sent by Hisayoshi Komori, chief of the Washington Bureau).

The situation is exactly as pointed out by Wolfowitz. At the vigorous request of Pentagon sources, Japan had begun to seriously tackle, though a little too late, national emergency management problems that are likely to occur in the event of an emergency on the Korean peninsula, when the Clinton administration took a sudden turn in its policy, which made Japan unhappy.

Problems which are likely to occur are: a mass exodus of refugees; asylum cases similar to the MiG-25 incident;

assistance for overseas evacuation, as well as protection and rescue of 10,000 Japanese residents in South Korea and 35,000 servicemen and their dependents of the Army's Second Division stationed in South Korea; non-military sanctions against North Korea by the Security Council through invocation of Article 41 of the UN Charter, such as prohibition of diplomats' contact with North Korea and limitation of civilian passage to North Korea; suspension of the navigation of the regular cargo-passenger boat "Mankyongbong" from Niigata to North Korea; regulation of airplane flights to North Korea; suspension of cultural and sports exchanges; suspension of the so-called "pachinko remittances"; and preparation of all these matters listed above; various measures to insure the smooth application of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, in preparation for action to be taken by the U.S. forces in Japan, with Japanese facilities and areas as bases, for the peace and security of Northeast Asia in accordance with Article 6 of the Security Treaty.

One of the various measures to be taken is: partial amendment of the Self-Defense Forces Act (Paragraph 8, Article 100; to be established anew through amendment) so that, in preparation for an emergency on the Korean peninsula, government planes operated by self-defense officials, or airplanes, like self-defense force transport planes, can conduct the emergency transport and rescue of Japanese residents, U.S. servicemen and their families, and civilians of Western countries, as well as ASEAN countries.

Another thing is promotion of negotiations for the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement [ACSA] so that aircraft fuel and other goods can be supplied to the U.S. forces in Japan just like NATO nations do to each other. According to the "National Property Law" or "Commodity Management Law," which are under the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry, the commodities owned and managed by the Self-Defense Forces are national property, and it is legally impossible to provide it to the U.S. forces.

A study of conditions relating to Article 6 of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty has also been initiated. The reason is: For example, in order to obtain smooth approval, according to the "prior negotiations" of the Kishi-Herter Agreement, "of the initiation of direct combat action from facilities and areas in Japan" as provided for in Article 6, an actual survey must be made of facilities and areas which the Self-Defense Forces usually use—for example, Komatsu Base of the Air Self-Defense Force, Maizuru Base of the Maritime Self-Defense Force, and others which are provided for in "2-4-B" [Part B of Paragraph 4, Article 2] of the so-called Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA]—but which the U.S. forces in Japan can share with the Self-Defense Forces in case of emergency in Japan or Korea, in addition to those exclusively provided for the use of the U.S. forces—for example, Yokota Base, Iwakuni Base, and others which are provided for in 2-4-A (Part A of Paragraph 4, Article 2 of the SOFA).

A refugee center in Omura, Nagasaki Prefecture, which is under the jurisdiction of the Justice Ministry and which is used for the management of illegal foreign entrants, can accommodate only 1,500 people. By way of precaution against an expected influx of refugees into the country, measures have been taken to increase the Justice Ministry's budget for the improvement of the center's accommodations.

Just as Japan began to seriously consider these measures, President Kim Il-song died suddenly (8 July 1994). From a long range view, President Kim Il-song racked his brains to prevent North Korea from becoming another Ceausescu-type Romania, joined the NPT, accepted the IAEA's inspections, called for U.S.-North Korea summits, and called for North-South talks as well as simultaneous entry into the United Nations by both countries. It was believed that President Kim Il-song had promoted all these open policies to prevent the international isolation of that country. On the other hand, Secretary Kim Chong-il, successor to President Kim Il-song, was regarded as a hawk representing a hard-line foreign policy through assistance in international terrorism, such as the attempted assassination of South Korean President Chun Tu-hwan by blowing up the Aung San Temple in Rangoon, and the bombing of the Korean Air jetliner by Kim Hyong-hui, as well as insistence on strengthening North Korea's voice in the international arena through the military use of nuclear weapons. Such hard-line diplomacy as the test-launch of a Nodong-1 missile on 29 May 1993, the refusal of nuclear inspections by the IAEA, the unilateral declaration of withdrawal from the NPT, and others, which heightened tension on the Korean peninsula, was generally considered to have been developed under the leadership of Kim Chong-il. If that was the case, it was thought that the death of President Kim Il-song would intensify the tension. However, U.S.-North Korea cooperation, which was growing after Jimmy Carter's visit, rapidly progressed after the death of President Kim Il-song, and the U.S.-North Korea accord was realized on 21 October 1994.

Moreover, the contents of the accord were a heavy concession for the U.S. side: (1) The IAEA will not conduct nuclear inspections for five years. (2) North Korea's nuclear development "in the past" will be ignored. (3) North Korea will swap graphite-moderated reactors for light-water reactors. (4) The expense for the construction of light-water reactors as well as the expense for substitute energy—heavy oil—for five years until the completion of the light-water reactors will be borne by the United States, Japan, and South Korea. (5) The United States and North Korea will respectively establish representative offices.

Setting aside the question of ignoring the "past," and the "postponement of nuclear inspections for five years" is quite an irresponsible act for a politician. The recent progress of science and technology is very rapid, and five years will make it possible for North Korea to heighten

the accuracy rate of the Nodong-1 missile, and to make a nuclear bomb small and light enough that it can be made the warhead of the missile. It seems that North Korea is governed by a collective leadership, which makes it difficult for Kim Chong-il to succeed to the presidency. The point is whether there are any reliable politicians who can faithfully observe the "U.S.-North Korea accord," an international pledge, for these five years. There is no guarantee that U.S. President Clinton will be in power five years from now. It is inconceivable that Deng Xiaoping will still retain leadership five years from now, as, having reached the great age of 91, he is said to have difficulty in moving or walking about unaided. With all due respect to Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, we wonder if he can assume the responsibility for Japan's politics and administration five years from now. We wonder the same about Russian President Yeltsin, who is having difficulty controlling the military because of the situation in Chechen. How long will the Kim Yong-Sam administration last in South Korea? Under these circumstances, two-plus-four, that is, Kim Chong-il (North Korea), Kim Yong-Sam (South Korea), Clinton (U.S.), Murayama (Japan), Deng Xiaoping (China), and Yeltsin (Russia) will not be in a position to assume the political responsibility for promises five years from now, even though now they may be capable of handling the security policy on the Korean peninsula. National security is a matter of establishing a grand plan for the long-term future of the nation. Prime Minister Murayama, swayed by the needs of the moment, supported the "U.S.-North Korea accord" and thereby committed the fate of Japan to "nuclear inspections five years from now" for which he cannot take the responsibility. It is irresponsible of him to have done so.

The SDPJ was in opposition for the past 38 years, during which time it had always taken an obstinate, "negative" attitude toward the Japan-U.S. relationship, such as the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, U.S. military bases, and joint military exercises. However, since the SDPJ became a ruling party, it seems it has been blindly obedient to Clinton's diplomacy and has developed "Yes-Sir-Diplomacy," which makes one feel uneasy. The commitment to the construction of light-water reactors must absolutely be a consent with a proviso—"No, but."

Hypothetical Question No. 6

Security diplomacy must be viewed in bird's eye perspective.

In early November last year, I visited Washington to attend three sessions, including a seminar of the International Department, Johns Hopkins University, a security study meeting of the National Defense Research Center, and another.

It was just before a midterm election.

I renewed my old friendship with security specialists who supported the Republican governments of Reagan and Bush for 12 years: Gaston Segur, former special

assistant to the U.S. President for security affairs; Carl Jackson, former assistant to Vice President Dan Quayle for security affairs; Dag Paul, presidential assistant for the National Security Council; Richard Armitage, former assistant secretary of defense; James Lilley, former ambassador to Beijing; Fred Ikle, former under-secretary of defense [as published]; Professor Nathaniel Thayer at SAIS [School of Advanced International Studies], Johns Hopkins University. To the question "How long are you going to stay?" I answered "until 7 November." At this, they said, "Stay two days longer. We will show you a landslide victory for the Republican Party in the midterm election." They were indeed in hearty spirits.

It is said that President Clinton is a man of no principle, is influenced by each person he meets, and frequently changes his opinions. As presidential aides do not last long, there are constant vacancies in the Clinton administration. He does not have trustworthy advisers. Great expectations were held by the nation for his social reform when Clinton came on the stage. However, what he did first of all was to allow homosexuals to join the army; he failed to introduce an idealistic all-American health insurance system proposed by Hillary; he suffered a crushing defeat in the midterm election.

What my old friends said with one voice was that to begin with, Clinton's personnel management was a failure: "Clinton devoted himself solely to economics and trade issues, placed full confidence in Kantor, a court lawyer (divorce specialist), and had treated the security issue lightly. Recently he noticed the importance of the issue, appointed Professor Joseph Nye as the Pentagon's assistant for security affairs—a post once held by Armitage—and later appointed Professor Ezra Vogel as CIA national intelligence officer. They are all academics, not specialists of administrative work."

They leveled serious criticism at the "U.S.-North Korea accord": "The U.S.-North Korea accord is an unnecessary concession made for the first time since the appeasement policy adopted by British Prime Minister Chamberlain toward Hitler's Nazi Germany at the Munich conference in September 1938." "The U.S.-North Korea accord is the agreement which has landed Northeast Asia in difficulties."

I spoke directly to them, "Why did the United States not ban Nodong-I missiles, and chemical and biological weapons, as a prior condition for negotiations for the normalization of U.S.-North Korea relations?" "I had a distrust of the United States for the first time since the negotiations for the normalization of U.S.-China relations initiated by Nixon and Kissinger, without regard to Japan." At this, they answered that they really felt the same way.

I had a little doubt about the analogy that this "U.S.-North Korea accord" is the Munich conference and that Clinton is Chamberlain. Hitler existed at the time of the Munich conference, but Kim Il-song was dead at the

time of the U.S.-North Korea accord; a dreadful dictator, a formidable enemy to be appeased was not in existence. Probably Clinton was fearful of the possibility of war, and was also afraid that if the 30,000 servicemen of the U.S. Army's Second Division in South Korea and their 35,000 family members were engulfed by an overwhelming southward-invasion of the North Korean army, and if there were a large number of casualties as a result, this would have a bad effect on the midterm election and the presidential election two years from now. All this may have made Clinton play the role of Chamberlain without Hitler at the "Munich conference." What Clinton feared was his own shadow.

In the midst of our discussion, what former Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage said touched my heart. He said, "When the crisis on the Korean Peninsula became acute, Clinton was not ready to take military sanctions as an option both physically and spiritually." "Kim Yong-sam of South Korea was not ready either, nor was Murayama of Japan; the United States, Japan, and South Korea were in a state of 'We are not ready'." "What is good about Clinton's U.S.-North Korea accord is that he earned necessary, valuable lead time for the United States, Japan, and South Korea so that the three countries could take countermeasures as a precaution against the worst case on the Korean Peninsula." These comments by the former U.S. assistant defense secretary, who had rich experience in actual combat, had persuasive power as a cool, valid way of thinking.

The Republican Party may win two years from now, and the Clinton line may be changed again. Is it all right for Japan to attach weight to such an unstable Clinton establishment?

It is common knowledge that the security policies, pursued by U.S. President Clinton around the world recently, ended in failure, one after another, especially in the field of restoration and maintenance of peace against the low level strife which has occurred frequently all over the world, particularly since the end of the Cold War.

The U.S. forces, sent independently of the UN Security Council's PKO forces, ended with a miserable failure in Somalia.

Taking Haiti's regional strife as a "clear and present danger," Clinton sent U.S. forces on his own presidential prerogatives, but international police activities there went on in perplexing confusion.

As an international police officer, the United States, burning with an ideal for peace, has been busy dealing with strifes breaking out in various parts of the world. However, it is regrettable to say that there are only a few examples of successful peacekeeping activities despite its goodwill.

It is ironic that U.S. forces did not participate in the peacekeeping operations in Cambodia where the unified national election was conducted with good success under

the jurisdiction of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] (headed by Representative Yasushi Akashi). It was a rare, successful UN operation, and the United States should have participated in it. The failure to participate was nothing but Clinton's misjudgment.

PLO Chairman 'Arafat, who had carried a gun for many years, and Israel's Rabin took a vow of peace and shook hands with each other in the presence of President Clinton. The news was published in bold headlines as a historical, peaceful settlement of 2,000 years of deep-rooted rancor harbored by the Jewish people and the Arabs. The so-called "Middle East peace settlement" became the object of the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize, probably at the strong suggestion of the United States.

And the U.S. democratic administration made it known inside and outside the country as President Clinton's great contribution to peace. However, the joy was short-lived, for there were bloody clashes between armed Palestinian groups Algerian terrorists, who hijacked a French airliner in Marseilles, were shot to death by French storm troopers; as revenge, four innocent French and Belgian priests were killed in Algeria. Thus the awarding of a Nobel Peace Prize became the superb parody of 1994, which disclosed the optimism of the peace diplomacy conducted by Clinton and Christopher—amateurs in diplomacy, but who wanted to recover what Clinton had lost in his domestic policy. It is absolutely absurd to give a Nobel Peace Prize to the leader of international terrorism which actually took the lives of a great many people for the past several decades just because he stopped terrorism. President Clinton, who thought the handshake between 'Arafat and Rabin to be his diplomatic victory of the century, became the laughingstock of the world and greatly degraded the value of a Nobel prize.

Then came the "U.S.-North Korea accord" of last October. Some think that the "U.S.-North Korea accord" is a great diplomatic achievement of Clinton's diplomacy in that it eased the military tensions which were running high in Northeast Asia at that time, and secured peace; while others in Japan and the United States severely criticize Clinton's diplomacy as a failure second only to the extremely weak-kneed appeasement policy taken by British Prime Minister Chamberlain toward Hitler. It is true that the evaluation differs. If North Korea, which was about to go nuclear, can receive \$4 billion in exchange for its abandonment of the program, Iraq, Libya, and Pakistan will also ask for money.

Hypothetic Question No. 7

Could Japan buy peace with \$1 billion?

Some Japanese intellectuals voiced the opinion: "We have bought peace on the Korean Peninsula with \$1 billion. It is a bargain at that price."

I doubt if we could buy peace with \$1 billion. As Armitage pointed out aptly, what we could buy with \$1

billion is the "lead time" necessary to prepare for a probable future crisis on the Korean Peninsula. Immediately after the "U.S.-North Korea accord," a U.S. Army helicopter which crossed the border into North Korea because of carelessness was immediately shot down by North Korea, which released a remarkable warlike statement by taking one surviving pilot hostage. The armistice line which extends 241 kilometers from east to west along the 38th parallel has a demilitarized zone 2 kilometers wide on in North and South Korea. It is said that North Korea has massed 70 percent of its about 1 million total land forces along the border between North and South Korea, and has densely deployed the greater part of about 12,500 anti-aircraft weapons along the armistice line (according to a national defense white paper for 1994-1995 issued by the South Korean Defense Ministry). Under ordinary circumstances, especially in the midst of reduced tensions after the conclusion of the "U.S.-North Korea accord," North Korea should have used discretion. Instead, North Korea shot down the helicopter that crossed the border. We can hardly call the country's posture peace-oriented.

The criticism is being voiced in the United States that the "U.S.-North Korea accord" instead threatens world peace, because the accord is similar to the appeasement policy which was taken by British Prime Minister Chamberlain at the Munich conference and which touched off the dictator's military adventure.

The criticisms levelled at Clinton by Republican Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, may be a little eccentric. However, Senate majority leader Bob Dole also expressed his opposition to the "U.S.-North Korea accord" in an NBC political program, saying: "It is unthinkable that this accord will be in the national interest of the United States." "We should hold a public Senate hearing to discuss its contents." In addition to saying that "North Korea is notorious for breaking its promises," Bob Dole showed his posture to oppose the Clinton administration by saying that "North Korea will profit much from this accord, but the United States will not." Senator Frank Murkowski (from Alaska) of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs says he cannot approve of the contents of the accord and that he intends to prevent the provision of heavy oil to North Korea in Congress.

The Republican Party, which commands a majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, is poised to submit an amendment bill, the essentials of which are: amendment of the U.S.-North Korea accord in the 104th Congress to be held in January; prohibition of a budget outlay for the construction of light-water reactors and the provision of heavy oil by the U.S. Government for North Korea if conditions, such as thorough nuclear inspections, are not observed by North Korea.

In Japanese political circles, too, Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa of Shinshinto [New Frontier Party]

appeared in a political TV program on 18 December and said, "Japan should not use a huge amount of taxes for the construction of light-water nuclear reactors when North Korea's nuclear issue is not clear." LDP former Vice President Michio Watanabe said, "We cannot put in a great deal of money unless North Korea guarantees that it will not develop nuclear weapons and intermediate-range ballistic missiles in the years to come." Watanabe showed his position that the prior condition for providing assistance for the construction of light-water reactors is for North Korea not to develop nuclear weapons and missiles. However, Komeito (Clean Government Party) and others expressed misgivings: "If we refuse assistance for the construction of light-water reactors, we will be taken as hardliners." "If we oppose the U.S.-North Korea accord, we will be regarded as anti-American." The view that the assistance of \$1 billion is inevitable tends to spread from the Foreign Ministry.

Now that Prime Minister Murayama has made a commitment at the APEC summit and at the Japan-U.S. summit in Washington to help construct light-water reactors, it is useless to discuss the rights and wrongs of the matter. However, concerning the Nodong-1 missiles—carriers of nuclear as well as biological and chemical weapons—I think we should continue to demand strongly their eradication at future Japan-U.S. conferences, Japan-U.S.-South Korea conferences, as well as at Japan-North Korea conferences which may be held again in the future.

As a precaution against the time when even the U.S.-North Korea accord and assistance of \$1 billion cannot buy peace, we should make good use of the valuable lead time which was bought with these. And, as a precaution against an emergency on the Korean Peninsula—the worst case scenario in terms of Japan's security which could break out within this century [as published]—we must study the national crisis management measures already mentioned above, such as a study on conditions relating to Article 6 of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. They are: smooth rear support to be given to the U.S. Forces in Japan in case of an armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula, measures for refugees, measures for exile, preparation of a rescue manual for Japanese residents in North Korea as well as families of U.S. servicemen in South Korea, and preparation of ACSA (the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement). It is the mission of government to examine these measures and systematize them in time of peace even though the "U.S.-North Korea accord" has been concluded.

Hypothetic Question No. 8

Envisioning an emergency on the Korean Peninsula in terms of the United Nations system

By making good use of the valuable lead time provided by the "U.S.-North Korea Accord," Japan must prepare for a probable emergency on the Korean Peninsula. However, there is one element which is definitely lacking in the preparation. That is the "United Nations."

What kind of measure should Japan take in case of the following: in case of a situation where it is necessary for the United Nations to take nonmilitary sanctions in accordance with the provisions of Article 41 of the UN Charter; that is, when North Korea refuses the IAEA's nuclear inspections and unilaterally declares withdrawal from the NPT like it did last year, and when the UN Security Council takes nonmilitary sanctions against North Korea in the areas of diplomacy, economics, transportation, and postal services; or when the UN Security Council, because of the inefficiency of sanctions under Article 41, decides to take military sanctions using land, sea and air forces as provided for in Article 42. In other words, even the Defense Agency and the Foreign Ministry have never practically studied as yet the role to be played by Japan when an emergency like the Gulf War is tackled on the Korea Peninsula by UN forces or by multinational forces with U.S. forces as the main body.

The idea of the "United Nations system" is lacking in Japan's security administration both legally and practically, which became a problem when Japan sent Self-Defense Forces' peacekeeping troops to Cambodia.

An emergency on the Korean Peninsula is included in Article 6 of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty; therefore, the people in charge of Japan's security administration have approached this problem in terms of a "study on conditions relating to Article 6."

However, since the end of the Cold War the world security organization has been changing from a system largely dependent on the United States as the police officer of the world to a peacekeeping operations system and a peace-enforcing units system called peacekeeping forces in Japan.

The UNTAC system, adopted by Representative Yasushi Akashi in Cambodia, succeeded in restoring peace without the participation of U.S. forces, and it was the UN's first victory. A glance at the actual situations of the UN peacekeeping operations in Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Rwanda shows that the UN Security Council is playing the leading role, that the five permanent member countries no longer abuse their veto right in voting resolutions at the Security Council as they did in the Cold War era—at the time of the Gulf War, Russia cast a favorable vote, China abstained—and that the UN system of solving conflicts through the multinational forces system has taken root.

Then, if the situation on the Korean Peninsula becomes tense, the U.S. forces in South Korea will naturally be reinforced in accordance with the U.S.-South Korea Defense Treaty. And the United Nations will also convene the Security Council and take necessary measures for the resolution of conflicts in stages: "warnings" according to Article 39, Chapter 7 of the Charter; "provisional measures for the resolution of conflicts" according to Article 40 (which corresponds to the prior deployment of peace-enforcing units for the prevention

of conflicts which are more heavily armed than peacekeeping operations troops, according to the "Agenda for Peace" by UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali; "non-military sanctions" according to Article 41; if necessary, "military sanctions" according to Article 42. In the Cold War era, the former Soviet Union and China would have exercised their veto right to help North Korea. Under the recent international situation which has become more sophisticated, they may abstain from voting. There is a strong probability that UN peacekeeping operations will begin in Northeast Asia with South Korea at center stage and Japan backstage.

Now, I would like to call the attention of readers to the actual situation of the UN forces in South Korea, about which most of Japan's intellectuals have forgotten.

Even now UN forces are in South Korea, raising a blue UN flag. As organs, they are: "UN Forces Command," "special advisors to the UN Forces commander-in-chief and the advisors' office," "Liaison Officer Corps of the UN Forces in South Korea," "commission members' group of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC]," "Secretariat of the MAC members' group," "Military Armistice Commission Joint Security Area Support Force," and "Honor Guards of the UN Forces Command." In addition, the "UN Forces Logistic Command" is stationed in Tokyo.

The UN Forces commander is U.S. Army Lieutenant General Gary Luck. Moreover, Lt. General Luck serves concurrently as Commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea (the Army's Second Division and Air Force's Seventh Air Command)—which are under the command of Admiral Richard Macke, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet—and as commander of the U.S.-RKO Combined Forces in accordance with the U.S.-RKO Defense Treaty.

The Liaison Officer Corps of the UN forces in South Korea is composed of 18 officers and six noncommissioned officers representing eight countries—the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, France, and Colombia—and seven honor guards of the Thai Forces—31 in total. The combat force is the "Joint Security Area Support Force." Although its number is not released, the force is composed of several hundred personnel. Thus the total strength of these UN forces is about 1,000.

This means that if the situation on the Korean Peninsula becomes tense, those countries which have already dispatched their military personnel to South Korea will further dispatch headquarters' staff members, marines for guarding, supply personnel, signalmen, military policemen, and combat infantry troops, thus reorganizing combat units; or they will withdraw to Japan, South Korea's neighbor located just behind it, thus trying to make their headquarters function in Japan.

Some countries may send their reinforcements straight to South Korea, but it is expected that others will send

theirs by way of U.S. military bases in Japan or Japan's civilian sea and air ports. In either case, the establishment of a relationship between the Japanese Government and the UN troops will become inevitable.

In the case of the Korean war in 1950, each country's UN troops passed through Japan, which was under Allied military occupation. Being an occupied country, not a sovereign one, Japan did not conduct CIQ administration (customs, immigration, and quarantine), such as the inspection of passports, the confiscation of small arms and other prohibited goods, and the quarantine of animals and plants with regard to the transportation of weapons, the entrance and exit of armed soldiers, the carrying in and out of ordnance. Consequently, U.S. forces and UN forces could pass through Japan without reservation. However, if the situation on the Korean Peninsula becomes tense and if UN peacekeeping operations begin around the peninsula, naturally Japan must give its cooperation to the operations as a member nation of the United Nations. In case of a naval blockade, Japan must consider not only the provision of rear transportation assistance, such as the supply of fuel and perishable foods to naval vessels of countries participating in the blockade, the provision of sleeping facilities, but also the approval of right of transit. Japan must make a manual for these matters while there is still peace. Emergency laws regarding the action of the Self-Defense forces have yet to be promulgated, as well as legal exception clauses regarding the action of the U.S. forces in Japan. Therefore, Japan's security administration has given no thought to the provision of convenience to UN troops or UN peacekeeping operations, which is a regrettable state of affairs. We would like to ask Prime Minister Murayama to give thought to this matter.

Last of all, the most dreadful situation for Japan would be an overreaction by the younger generation in Japan when they find that North Korea, which seemed so trustworthy that no nuclear inspections had been conducted for five years, deceived Japan, the United States, and South Korea by declaring itself a nuclear nation and deploying Nodong-2 and Nodong-3 missiles for combat purposes, unmasking itself suddenly at the end of this century. It is true that today's younger generation is in a state of political apathy. No one displayed much enthusiasm even when Shinshinto was formed. Fifty-two percent of respondents supported no political party; the voting rate for an upper house by-election in Aichi Prefecture was 48 percent. Apolitical young men are clearly increasing in number. However, history proves that there is a possibility that political distrust in the existing political parties will suddenly change into radical nationalism one day.

When the younger generation in Japan learn that Japanese political leaders who were born during 1926-1936 had been persuaded by President Clinton—by Gallucci, in reality, who is an ambassador-level representative—to provide \$1 billion to North Korea for the construction of

light-water reactors only to be deceived and threatened by the country's nuclear weapons, they will never tolerate "Japan's Chamberlain," Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, who has been steeped in ideological, sentimental pacifism, who has been deficient in the courage to face up to reality, and who has failed to establish a farsighted security policy for Japan. And, when a great chorus of nationalism—"If North Korea goes nuclear, we should also go nuclear for the existence of the Japanese race," arises, no one will be able to stop it. To prevent such a bad dream from becoming a reality, Prime Minister Murayama should, standing on the great principle of nuclear nonproliferation, take courage to strongly request that North Korea eradicate Nodong-1 missiles and chemical and biological weapons as well as nuclear weapons.

Natural Disasters and Crisis Management

On the morning when this article was compiled, a great earthquake broke out in the south of Hyogo Prefecture. The media continuously reported ever-increasing disasters, and in a few days the death toll surpassed the 3,769 lives lost in the Fukui earthquake (28 June 1948), which bred the largest number of sufferers since the end of World War II. The earthquake caused record-breaking disasters in terms of burned districts and the number of fallen houses. A search for the missing is still being conducted with utmost effort, and the sufferers are still living in shelters. The media is daily reporting the disastrous scenes of the locale as well as the wretched conditions of the sufferers; as a result, many people all over Japan are supporting the sufferers. Whenever a disaster or a great earthquake occurs, the media criticizes the ineptitude and the problems of the government and administrative agencies in dealing with the matter. I have experienced many crises as a government official, so I have taken every opportunity to give suggestions regarding the crisis management of various cases.

Next time, I would like to point out the problems of the "earthquake in the south of Hyogo Prefecture" via the pages of this magazine.

North Korea

Warning Against Insisting on ROK Reactors

SK0703105195 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 7 Mar 95

[*"Even If DPRK-U.S. Agreed Framework Collapsed, We Would Have Nothing To Lose or Fear"*—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA)—If an agreement on light water reactors is not signed within the period agreed upon owing to the insistence of the United States on the South Korean model, we will be left with no other choice but to make a corresponding decision and take an action. Even if the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework collapsed for this, we

would have nothing to lose or fear. On the contrary, we would have a favourable opportunity to put the state of things on the right course before it is too late.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made the remarks in an interview with KCNA today concerning the joint communique that came at the end of a three-way working consultation among the United States, Japan and South Korea held in Washington over March 2-3.

The joint communique says South Korean-model light water reactors shall be provided to the DPRK under the framework agreement between the DPRK and the United States.

The spokesman told KCNA:

As is known, availing ourselves of various opportunities, we have made clear our principled position against the unreasonable scheme of the United States to provide South Korean-model reactors to us.

The United States describes the South Korean model as the only possible option from the political, financial and technical point of view. But it is hardly a matter for serious argument that this speaks for the sinister political purpose of the South Korean authorities.

As for the South Korean model, it has no reference plant yet and no technical guarantee for safety.

Although the South Korean authorities talk much about their share of the financial burden, it cannot be said to be a share in the true sense of the word because they insist on the provision of their imperfect facilities as an absolute precondition.

Nevertheless, our dialogue partner joined dishonest forces in publishing a joint communique calling for the provision of the South Korean model. This cannot be construed otherwise than pressure on the DPRK, not to speak of the violation of the spirit of the framework agreement between the DPRK and the United States.

The United States must not use for their selfish purposes our magnanimity and good will to honestly implement the agreement.

At the DPRK-U.S. high-level talks in Geneva and later at two rounds of discussions on the provision of light water reactors and recently through various channels, we put forward to the U.S. side reasonable proposals to find a smooth solution to the problem of light water reactors and repeatedly urged it to respond to them.

It is regrettable, however, that the U.S. side expresses "understanding" at the negotiating table and tries to do an irrelevant business behind the scene.

In fact, we cannot but doubt if an agreement on the provision of light water reactors can be concluded by

April 21 as agreed by the DPRK and the United States, and this undermines our hope for light water reactors with the passage of time.

Whether an agreement on the provision of light water reactors is signed by April 21, or not, is the key point decisive of the destiny of the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework.

The whole process of the implementation of the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework—the freezing of the DPRK's nuclear facilities and their supervision by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the resumption of routine and ad hoc inspection, the complete implementation of the safeguard agreement, the safe storage of the spent fuel and its final disposal, the dismantling of graphite moderated reactors and their related facilities, etc.—have been designed and dovetailed on the supposition of the signing of a light water reactor agreement.

Moreover, for us April 21 will be the point of time when it will be tested whether the U.S. side has the real intention to provide light water reactors, or not.

We have never allowed and will never allow our legitimate right to be encroached upon unreasonably.

The U.S. side must know better what this means.

Site of Planned ROK Nuclear Dump Denounced

SK0503112295 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1222 GMT 4 Mar 95*

[Commentary by Chong Pong-kil: "A Grave Declaration of War Against Us"]

[FBIS Translated Text] South Korea's puppet Kim Yong-sam clique is committing another grave never-to-be-condoned antinational crime, which greatly angers people at home and abroad. That is, despite the repeated strong protests and denunciation by South Korean people from all walks of life and us, the Kim Yong-sam clique is recklessly maneuvering to build a very dangerous nuclear waste disposal site close to our side's area.

As is known, the Kim Yong-sam ring announced on 27 February it had finally decided to designate an area around Kurop Islet, Tokchok-myon, Ongjin County, Kyonggi Province, as a radioactive waste disposal site. Under the plan to develop the area as a radioactive waste disposal site, the puppets will bury 250,000 drums of low- to medium-intensity nuclear waste and 3,000 tonnes of high- intensity nuclear waste in the first stage and, later, 1 million drums of medium-intensity nuclear waste and 15,000 tonnes of high- intensity nuclear waste.

Trying to build a lethal radioactive waste disposal site on an island close to our area is another unforgivable provocation and an hostile act to inflict damage from radioactive materials on us.

Disposing of nuclear waste may cause the grave consequences of destroying the natural and ecological environment and obliterating organisms and is a very serious issue related to man's existence. Therefore, disposing of nuclear waste is very strictly regulated internationally, and other countries build nuclear waste storages in uninhabited deserts, (?tundras), or geological strata under the bottom of the sea outside their territories. Anxious about any danger from the nuclear waste which they buried deep inside geological strata under the bottom of the sea, they have mapped out even computer programs to examine the safety of the disposal for 100 years. Some countries even abolished their atomic power stations because disposing of nuclear waste had become a serious social issue.

However, the South Korean puppets chose Kurop Islet as a nuclear waste disposal site without any scientific and technological considerations. This has posed a grave threat to the existence of the residents of this area and that of our fellow countrymen in the North and South.

Within a radius of 100 km from Kurop Islet, 25 million fellow countrymen live. If a nuclear waste disposal site is built on Kurop Islet, numerous fellow countrymen will breathe and drink air and water contaminated by radioactive materials and live in constant uneasiness and horror. Moreover, an accident may destroy all our fellow countrymen, a gruesome consequence.

Research data have proven Kurop Islet is a very dangerous place to build a nuclear waste disposal site also in view of geological, geometric, and transportation conditions. Even a small geometric phenomenon may cause a very serious catastrophe incomparable to the Great Kanto Earthquake and leakage of radioactive materials more serious than in the Chernobyl, Russia, atomic power plant accident.

What is graver is the fact that viewed from natural and geological perspectives, if a nuclear waste disposal site is built on Kurop Islet, our side's waters in the West Sea will be contaminated by radioactive materials due to northbound sea currents. Due to sea winds, residents of Kaesong and those of Haeju, Ongjin, Kaechon, and Chongdan of South Hwanghae Province will directly suffer from a nuclear calamity. Therefore, even the previous military dictators of South Korea did not dare to build nuclear waste disposal sites close to our side's area.

Nevertheless, the puppet Kim Yong-sam clique decided to build a nuclear waste disposal site on Kurop Islet, close to our area. This cannot be construed otherwise than an open challenge to lead North- South relations to the worst confrontation.

Whether we will be able to stop the puppet Kim Yong-sam clique from maneuvering to build a nuclear waste disposal site on Kurop Islet or not is a vital issue related to the destiny of the nation, and, therefore, we can never sit idly by. If the Kim Yong-sam clique builds a nuclear

waste disposal site on Kurop Islet despite our repeated warnings, we will take a resolute countermeasure [tan-hohan taengjochi]. This is not a mere threat or empty rhetoric.

Our firm will and position is that once we determine to do something we will do it. The Kim Yong-sam clique must clearly keep in mind that we do not hush up a matter concerning the nation's destiny. The puppet Kim Yong-sam clique will take full responsibility for all consequences from the construction of a nuclear waste disposal site on Kurop Islet.

Nuclear Waste Dump 'Dangerous'

SK0403234995 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2300 GMT 4 Mar 95

[“Projected Construction of Nuclear Waste Dump by Kim Yong-sam Group Denounced”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA)—The Korean Anti-nuke Peace Committee, the Anti-nuke Peace Association of Korean Doctors, the Anti-nuke Peace Association of Korean Victims of A Bombs, the State Environmental Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central Committee of the Korean Nature Conservation Union held an emergency joint meeting here on Friday and published a statement denouncing the South Korean puppets' scheme to build a dangerous nuclear waste dump in an islet near the North side.

The statement says:

On December 22 last year, the Kim Yong-sam group designated Kulop Islet, Tokjok-myon, Ongjin County, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, near the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) as a permanent nuclear waste dump and, on February 27, finally confirmed and made public the designation of the area of islet as an area of facilities for keeping radioactive waste.

According to the puppets' program of developing the area, 250,000 drums of medium- and low-level nuclear waste and 3,000 tons of high-level nuclear waste will be buried at the dump of Kulop Islet in the first stage and one million drums of medium- and low-level nuclear waste and 15,000 tons of high-level nuclear waste in the future.

Their scheme to build a deadly nuclear waste dump on the islet close to South Hwanghae Province of the North with the MDL in between is another intolerable grave provocation and hostile act for inflicting the disaster of radioactive substance even upon the people in the north.

Nuclear waste includes 40 odd kinds of radioactive nuclides destroying natural ecological environment and exterminating living organisms and its half-value period is as long as 100,000 years. 400-500 rems from nuclear waste are enough to kill a man and the polluted area is a barren land where a living body cannot exist.

The South Korean puppets, however, have designated the islet as a waste dump without any scientific and technical consideration, endangering the lives not only of the Korean people in the North and the South but of neighbouring peoples.

The areas around the islet are very densely populated. 25 million Koreans are living within the radius of 100 kilometres from it.

The islet is a very dangerous area for the building of a nuclear waste dump in view of the geographical, geological and traffic conditions.

According to findings, the range of tide on the islet is one of the largest in the world and it is vulnerable to tidal waves and typhoons caused by global warming. And it has become known geologically that the islet is situated on the stratum of cenozoic fault earthquake which takes three quarters of the earthquakes in our country, three faults developing and joints appearing two or three per one metre. So the region is absolutely dangerous waters.

The waters around the islet are shallow and have many sunken rocks and are often misty. So even 200-ton ship can hardly sail there. Being far away from atomic power stations, ships carrying nuclear waste would have to cross the East, South and West Seas of Korea. Thus it is the worst place for transportation.

If a nuclear waste dump were built in such an area, a possible earthquake would cause a disaster dwarfing the great Kanto and Hanshin earthquakes in Japan. In case water infiltrates by the actions of faults and joints, it may cause a larger radioactivity leakage than at the Chernobyl atomic power station and unexpected accidents may occur in transport.

If radioactive materials little short of nuclear timebombs are stockpiled in the Kulop Islet near the Demarcation Line along which the two sides are standing in an acute military confrontation, it will cause a trouble bringing the situation nearer to the brink of war and, eventually, our fellow countrymen will be plunged into the holocaust of a new war, a nuclear war, an irrevocable disaster.

The scheme of the South Korean puppets to build a nuclear waste dump in Kulop Islet is tantamount to the declaration of a radioactive war against the North.

The traitor Kim Yong-sam, the vicious enemy of the nation, who levelled the gun at the fellow countrymen of the North who were wailing over the death of the father of the nation, is now going to threaten our existence by storing nuclear radioactive materials under our very nose. We cannot remain an on-looker to this. If the Kim Yong-sam group force the construction of a nuclear waste dump in Kulop Islet, pursuing a sinister political purpose, we will have to take a strong countermeasure against it.

Our people and People's Army, united rock-firm around respected supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il,

an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, will never tolerate any anti-national provocative act of the enemy.

We express the hope that the anti-nuke peace organisations, environmental organisations and peaceloving people of all countries of the world will intensify their struggle to check and frustrate the criminal scheme of the South Korean puppets to threaten the existence of our nation and humankind by building a nuclear waste dump in Kulop Islet without any natural geographical guarantee, wantonly violating the international law.

'Antinational Scheme' Alleged

*SK0603063395 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0654 GMT 5 Mar 95*

[Unattributed talk: "Antinational Scheme To Build a Nuclear Waste Dump"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique's criminal maneuvers to build a nuclear waste dump on Kurop Islet have provoked strong indignation and condemnation not only among the South Korean people, but also among the people in the northern half of the Republic.

As has been reported, in December of last year, the Kim Yong-sam ring finally reached a decision and announced that Kurop Islet in Tokchong-myon, Ongjin County, Kyonggi Province was the proposed site for a nuclear waste dump. According to this decision, a construction project has already been initiated early this year, and a huge nuclear waste dump will be built in this area by 2002.

Kurop Islet, which the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique has designated as the most suitable area for a nuclear waste dump, is an islet located not far from the northern half of the Republic and close to the Military Demarcation Line.

If a nuclear waste dump is built on Kurop Islet, the natural ecosystem in this area will be destroyed and there will be serious radioactive damage even in the northern half of our Republic close to the islet.

This notwithstanding, the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique is attempting to build a nuclear waste dump close to the northern half of the Republic. This is an intolerable criminal act designed to impose nuclear waste disaster even on the people of the northern half of the Republic.

The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique's maneuvers to make Kurop Islet a nuclear waste dump is an antinational act to turn all fellow countrymen into scapegoats of radioactivity and to turn our country into a nuclear-contaminated area. It is also a vicious provocation against us.

Trying to protect one's country and one's fellow countrymen from the danger of nuclear weapons and nuclear

waste has become a world trend today. Even international laws strictly ban the construction of nuclear facilities and nuclear waste dumps everywhere.

Nevertheless, the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique has been viciously accelerating the development of nuclear weapons maneuvers against fellow countrymen while running counter to the nation's aspiration for peace. It has also randomly dumped massive quantities of nuclear waste in rivers and into the sea. The nuclear waste that the South Korean puppets have dumped into the sea in recent years has been enormous.

As a result of this, our country's land faces the serious danger of being contaminated with radioactivity, the rivers and sea in South Korea have been turned into nuclear-contaminated dead rivers and sea, fish have died massively, and pregnant women have frequently given birth to deformed children.

This alone can constitute an indelible crime against fellow countrymen. Nevertheless, the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique is attempting to build a nuclear waste dump close to the northern half of the Republic in a bid to impose nuclear disaster not only upon the residents of the islet, but also upon the people of the northern half of our Republic.

The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique's maneuvers to build a nuclear waste dump on Kurop Islet is an unprecedentedly vicious and deliberate provocation against us. There are many islets and areas, other than Kurop Islet in South Korea which have been considered as proposed areas for nuclear waste dumps. This notwithstanding, the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique has decided on Kurop Islet, which is within a very close distance from the northern half of the Republic. This clearly shows the Kim Yong-sam clique's anti-Republic madness and hostile feelings against the same nation have reached an extreme stage.

The issue on building a nuclear waste dump has been discussed in South Korea for a long time. However, none of the military dictators in the past could even conceive the idea of building a nuclear waste dump close to the northern half of the Republic.

All facts show that traitor Kim Yong-sam is part of a gang that does not have the blood of the nation and the slightest degree of conscience of a human being and that ignores international laws. He is also more fanatic about confrontation and a more vicious national traitor than traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique's maneuvers to build a nuclear waste dump cannot be tolerated. The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique must immediately renounce the antinational maneuvers to construct a nuclear waste dump in Kurop Islet as demanded by fellow countrymen. If the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique builds a nuclear waste dump on Kurop Islet by ignoring the demands of

all of the nation and the world's people, it will not escape the stern punishment of the times and history.

'Sinister Political Purpose'

*SK0703050695 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443
GMT 7 Mar 95*

["Those Who Spell Nuclear Holocaust Cannot Get Off Scot-Free"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary rapping the Kim Yong-sam group's feverish move to carry out at any cost the criminal plan for the building of a nuclear waste dump at a spot near the North side.

Noting that Kulop Islet is unfit for the nuclear waste dump in any aspect, the commentary says:

The area of the islet is densely populated, and it is an absolutely dangerous area, the worst place for a nuclear waste dump in view of the geographical, geological and traffic conditions. And it must be noted that the islet is lying near the demarcation line along which the Armed Forces of the two sides are standing in sharp confrontation.

The scheme to turn Kulop Islet into a nuclear waste dump is a heinous anti-national act to devastate the whole land, the North and the South, with nuclear waste and put all the fellow countrymen on the altar of appalling nuclear radioactivity.

The preceding rulers of South Korea did not dare build a dump at a place near the North side. But the Kim Yong-sam regime is committing a new crime previously unknown. This proves again that the Kim Yong-sam group is the band of traitors resorting to persistent and vicious schemings to worsen the North-South relations.

If the Kim Yong-sam group force the construction of a nuclear waste dump in Kulop islet, pursuing a sinister political purpose in disregard of the destiny of the nation, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising from it and will pay dearly for this.

Globalization Called 'Scheme' Against North

*SK0703103695 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029
GMT 7 Mar 95*

["'Globalisation' Scheme Fraught With Serious Sequelae"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA)—The "globalisation" plan, anti-independent, anti-democratic and anti-reunification, will go busted in face of the stronger protest of the South Korean people, warns NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The "globalisation" scheme of the traitor Kim Yong-sam, the article says, is a "loophole" from the serious

crisis of the rule caused by the policy failures such as the miscarriage of "reforms" and "northern and foreign policies".

The traitor's "explanation of the content of globalisation" is a sheer rigmarole.

It is a ridiculous hokum to lift South Korea regarded by the world as a typical colony to the "first grade in the world" in all aspects from politics to economy and culture. It is also a lie to "rationalize irrational systems and ceremonies and customs" under the undemocratic system of bayonet rule of South Korea where power is almighty. No less fantastic is the outcry of those who are spurned by the people and cannot rally even ruling quarters to say that they will achieve the "integration" of all people so that they may "run as one man". It is a deception for them to promise that they will carry out "Koreanisation" for respecting "traditional culture" while trying to place South Korea entirely under foreign forces and that they would build a "society of humanity," agonizing together with the people over the problems of human rights and poverty and make joint effort for their solution in South Korea which is a society of dictatorship in which democracy and civil rights are violated and a society of inequality where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer".

"Globalisation" of the puppets is an anti-independent, anti-national scheme intended to totally open South Korea and put it on the chopping-board of aggression of the imperialist reactionaries in all spheres of politics, economics, military and culture.

If South Korea is totally opened, it is inevitable that its economy weak in competitiveness will fall a prey to the international capital and its political dependence will increase. By divesting the people of their consciousness of national independence the puppets intend to make them international servants who look up to and serve outside forces and corrupt and depraved ones who abandon even the beautiful manners and customs handed down from the forefathers.

"Globalisation" is an anti-democratic scheme to render South Korean politics more conservative and reactionary.

Through the "restructuring of the government" and "wholesale cabinet reshuffle" carried out by the Kim Yong-sam group from late last year to early this year, under the pretext of coping with "globalisation", they drew into the cabinet 13 officials of military and bureaucratic origin of the "Fifth and Sixth Republics". And they filled nearly all the important posts of the "Democratic Liberal Party" with men of the "Fifth and Sixth Republics" at the time of its "reorganization". This indicates that they seek to reinforce the fascist rule by tightening their tie-up with the military fascist dictatorial forces.

The "globalisation" scheme is an extension of the policy of North-South confrontation. It is wholly designed against reunification.

By placing "globalisation" above national reunification, the Kim Yong-sam group is going to put on its altar the reunification of the country which is vital to the destiny of the nation.

ROK's 'War Exercises' in Late Feb Detailed

*SK0503141495 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 2 Mar 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a military source, the South Korean puppets conducted daily war exercises and fired rifles and cannon against us along the front line.

On 24 and 26 February, transport and armed helicopters of the puppet armed forces flew in the skies over front-line areas in Munsan; Chomwon-ri, Paju County; Yonchon-up, Yonchon County; and Igil-ri, Chorwon County, South Korea's Kangwon Province. They flew at low and very low altitudes and frantically conducted airlift and aerial strike exercises aimed at infiltrating deep into our area.

On 24 February, a group of mid-size puppet army tanks moved to Kumpa-ri of Paju County, conducted an attack operation exercise aimed at breaking through the Military Demarcation Line with infantry units of the puppet army, and fired approximately 50 tank shells at areas near the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ].

Meantime, a 150 mm artillery group was deployed to firepower batteries in frontline areas in Konsol-ri, Yanggu; Sangsan-ri, Paju County; and Yanggil-ri, Chorwon County, South Korea's Kangwon Province from 26 to 28 February. The group fired approximately 800 bombs at areas near the DMZ at random and promoted a warlike atmosphere.

Also, on 25 and 27 February, over 100 armed bandits of the puppet army were deployed to unnamed peaks that are linked to the DMZ and that are located north of Chokko-ri and Korangpo-ri of Yonchon County and Sonyu-ri of Paju County. They frantically fired approximately 2,200 rounds of 12.7 mm large-caliber machine guns and automatic rifles and, thus, seriously incited us.

From (?24) to 28 February, the South Korean puppets deployed approximately 42,000 armed bandits, approximately 60 armed helicopters, and approximately 6,000 military vehicles loaded with lethal equipment along the front line and conducted exercises there. In the process, they fired approximately 7,550 rounds of rifles and cannon.

Our People's Army soldiers are keenly watching the reckless provocative maneuvers by the Kim Yong-sam ring, which is frantically perpetrating war commotions and leading the situation to a grave phase before our eyes.

Struggle for Abolition of Security Law Urged

*SK0403110795 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046
GMT 4 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA)—We express the hope that the governments,

political parties and organisations of many countries including the United Nations will lift up voices of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the abolition of the "National Security Law" which obstructs the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the democratic development of South Korea and exercise their influence.

So said the measure committee for the abolition of the "National Security Law" of South Korea in an indictment which is sent to the United Nations, the governments, political parties and organisations of all the countries on March 4.

Citing facts that the "National Security Law" is an anti-national law going against the times, a law for a permanent division of Korea against her reunification, a lethal law violating democracy and human rights and a law fabricating criminal and false cases, the indictment said: The "National Security Law" of South Korea is a evil law blocking the unity of the nation and the reunification of the country and obstructing the independence and democratisation of South Korean society. It is also a "legal" means and repressive tool for the rulers isolated by the people to abuse power and remain in office.

Struggle for National Unification Faces Obstacles

*SK0603061295 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457
GMT 6 Mar 95*

["Great National Unity, Definite Guarantee for Independent, Peaceful Reunification"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA)—"10-point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in April 1993 is a great charter of national unity which makes it possible to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the whole nation's concerted efforts, declares NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

Great national unity is the basic precondition and a definite guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the paper says, and continues:

It is, first of all, explained by the essence and nationwide character of the reunification question that the great (?unification of the) whole nation definitely guarantees the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The reunification question in our country is a matter of reconnecting the ties of the nation broken artificially by outside forces, achieving national harmony and realising the independence of the nation throughout the country.

The reunification question, a domestic issue of our nation, is an independent cause of our nation which cannot be accomplished by others. And it is a cause of

the whole nation which cannot be completed by any one class or circle and by any one side, the North or the South.

Reunifying the country is for the whole Korean nation, not for any specified class or circle. So, the interests of individual [word indistinct] and circles should be submitted to the common interests of the nation.

The great unity of the whole nation is a definite guarantee of the country's independent and peaceful reunification also because the driving force of national reunification is the whole Korean nation.

The might of the driving force is the power of unity. The definite guarantee of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country lies in that the whole nation strengthens the driving force of the reunification in close unity.

Only when all the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas are united closely and make tangible contributions to national reunification and the prosperity and development of the reunified country, those with strength devoting strength, those with knowledge giving knowledge and those with money donating money, is it possible to open the way of reunification and completely establish the sovereignty of the country and the nation.

It is also related to the demand of the present situation that the great unity of the whole nation is vital to the establishment of the sovereignty of the country and the nation. Our resourceful nation with a history spanning 5,000 years must not play into the hands of outside forces nor fall a prey to them but open the road of the independent and peaceful reunification in the strong spirit of national independent and with concerted efforts.

Our people's struggle for national reunification still faces many obstacles and difficulties. But the great unity of the whole nation will make it possible to overcome them and accomplish the cause of national reunification.

Cilreco Secretariat Urges Reunification Campaign

SK0503084295 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 5 Mar 95

["Support for Korean Reunification in 90s Called For"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) sent an information to the regional and national committees for support to Korean reunification and organizations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people on February 22 calling for supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification in the 90s through an international solidarity movement.

The information contained the action programme of the organizations, which is, firstly, to demand an honest and

complete implementation of the framework agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, secondly, to fully support the positive proposals for the great unity of all the Koreans in the North, the South and overseas in the efforts for the country's reunification, thirdly, to launch activities to build up opinions that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the three principles of national reunification, "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country" and the confederacy formula and the reunification will surely be achieved and conduct an extensive solidarity movement for supporting Korean reunification.

The information called on the regional and national committees for supporting Korean reunification and friendship and solidarity organizations to conduct the solidarity movement as follows:

They shall invigorate the international signature campaign for supporting Korean reunification by the confederacy formula which was proposed by Cilreco, organize seminars, lectures and meetings on the validity and feasibility of the proposal for reunification through confederacy and the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation, enlist support for and sympathy with them from many governments, political parties, organizations and international bodies, actively support the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification and strongly demand the guarantee of human rights, a stop to the suppression of patriotic figures and the release of political prisoners in South Korea, the abolition of South Korea's "National Security Law" and the demolition of the concrete wall built in areas south of the Military Demarcation Line, the "law and concrete wall being institutional and physical obstacle to national reunification."

The regional and national committees for supporting Korean reunification shall cooperate and take step with all the progressive peaceloving forces in all regions and countries and send solidarity delegations to main functions to be held this year, while conducting the international solidarity signature campaign.

VNS Radio Urges 'Anti-Kim Yong-sam Struggle'

SK0703102095 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 7 Mar 95

["Anti-Kim Yong-sam Struggle Urged"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA)—Let the 10 million fellow workers loudly ring the bell of a mass struggle through a vigorous grand march with hammers in hands for our existence, our rights and our freedom, singing a song of the liberation of workers

The workers and peasants department of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Front of South Korea (NDFSK) made the remarks in an article to the 10

million workers of South Korea on March 1, according to the radio Voice of National Salvation [VNS] from Seoul.

The article lays bare the anti-popular nature of the Kim Yong-sam "civilian" dictatorial group's advocacy of "industrial peace," "labour-management concord" and "new economic policy", etc.

It says:

The "labour-management concord" is a trick of appeasement designed to make the workers eternal slaves of industrial capital and bleed them white.

There can be no relations of cooperation and companionship in businesses between the employees and the employers in South Korean society where the jungle law holds sway and "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer".

"New economic policy" is a trick aimed at filling the stomachs of the comprador plutocrats tied up with foreign monopoly capital by sacrificing the workers.

We should frustrate the deceptive "new labor policy", push our demand for the right to existence and open a new phase of the labor movement with the might of the unity of workers in the spring struggle.

Fellow workers, we should not confine the spring struggle to a mere struggle for the right to existence, but develop it into anti-Kim Yong-sam, anti-"democratic liberal party" struggle.

South Koreans 'Denouncing' Kim Yong-sam Group

SK0703045095 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0418 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA)—South Korean people of all social strata are sharply denouncing the Kim Yong-sam group for opposing the proposal of the North to celebrate the 50th anniversary of national liberation as a common grand festival of the nation and convene a grand national conference, according to Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation.

Kim Chong-nam, a man of the press in Seoul, said:

"The North put forward an important patriotic proposal at a very appropriate time.

"But the 'civilian' fascist group is opposing it and scheming to block its realization for the mere reason that it was made by the North. I can hardly repress indignation at this.

"For national reunification, we must, first of all, expel these fellows who blindly oppose everything proposed by the North and incite only confrontation."

A Pak, an opposition figure, said:

"Reunification is the cause of the whole nation, which should be achieved not by a specified political party and person alone but by all the members of the nation as masters.

"The Kim Yong-sam group, however, is insisting on 'dialogue between authorities,' while categorically turning down the just proposal of the North to hold nationwide grand festival for reunification and set the stage for nationwide dialogue for reunification involving all the political parties, groupings and social strata at home and abroad. This proves that they have not yet abandoned the splittist bad habit of monopolizing the reunification issue and abusing it for the 'security of power.'

"We cannot do anything, let alone reunification, with this splittist group left alone. The Kim Yong-sam splittist group must be removed at an early date for the sake of reunification."

Kim Chang-ho, a student of Seoul National University, stressed that national reunification in the 90s is an immovable timetable for national reunification. He demanded that the Kim Yong-sam group stop the criminal acts to bar national reconciliation, unity and reunification and immediately scrap the "National Security Law", an anti-reunification fascist law.

Article Denouncing ROK Labor Practices Issued

SK0703054095 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean* 0100 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] According to the Voice of National Salvation from Seoul, the Workers and Peasants Bureau of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front issued on 1 March an article [kul] to the 10 million South Korean workers.

The gist of the article follows:

Ten million worker-brothers:

The wicked civilian dictatorial group has embarked upon a more clever, atrocious operation to obliterate [kosa] workers, while advocating a nightmarish globalization and industrial peace.

The Kim Yong-sam civilian dictatorial group, which depends upon the increase of international competitive power for its survival, is now hell-bent on sermonizing the establishment of a cooperative labor-management relationship, while brandishing poisoned liquor called harmony between labor and management.

Labor-management harmony as advocated by the Kim Yong-sam civilian dictatorial group is a lure to squeeze the workers' blood and sweat by reducing them to eternal slaves of the industrial capital.

In South Korean [hanguk] society in which the law of the jungle prevails, and in which the rich get richer and the

poor get poorer, the relationship of cooperation and sharing [chamyo] between workers and employers can never exist.

The comprador conglomerates, who regard as their mode of survival harshly exploiting and plundering workers for profit-seeking purposes, are exploiting and squeezing excess profits out of their employed workers, while making ill use of the circumstances in which the number of jobless people is increasing.

In the workshops, where 99 percent of the total enterprises lack safety facilities, even primary-level labor protection measures, and sanitary facilities, our worker-brothers are forced to do slave labor for the world's longest hours under a vicious labor management system in which the premodern foreman and supervisory system is combined with the modern work evaluation system and the prearranged work schedule standard system. They are groaning under low wages that are less than one-fourth of the minimum cost of living.

The comprador conglomerates and rich idle women, who have become fat as a result of their exploitation of workers, are hell-bent on trying to get rid of extra flesh. They are relishing extravagance and luxury, while feeding expensive imported foods to their pet animals, such as dogs and cats. In the meanwhile, the dignified name of workers is completely turning into a symbol of modern-day slaves, the synonym of poverty, and the target of social contempt and disdain. This is today's South Korea.

This notwithstanding, the comprador conglomerates, who are becoming fat at the expense of the workers' sacrifice, and the workers, whose blood and sweat are being squeezed by those conglomerates, are being called upon to live in harmony. This is a sophistry like calling upon wolves and lambs to live in the same cage in harmony.

Also from the standpoint of the labor-related laws existing in this land, labor-management harmony cannot be established.

Without exception, the labor-related laws under the civilian dictatorship are turning their spearhead to completely infringing upon and eradicating even the primary three labor rights of the workers, instead of protecting the interests of external monopolistic capitalists and comprador conglomerates. [sentence as heard]

In a society where evil labor laws, which relentlessly infringe upon the political freedom and rights of the workers, are giving forth poisonous vapors, labor-management harmony is nothing but a far-fetched logic.

The so-called new economic policy, which has been promulgated by the so-called civilian government, is also an operation aimed at fattening the comprador conglomerates, who are in cahoots with the outside monopolistic capitalists, on the premise of the workers' sacrifice.

The Kim Yong-sam dictatorial group has put up the comprador conglomerates as the leading actors of the new economic policy, thereby bestowing on them boundless special privileges and favors, such as the lowering of land prices and interest rates, the introduction of the system of allowing enterprises to push for their individual main business lines, the implementation of real name financial transactions, and the freeze on wages.

In contrast, the group is urging the workers to further tighten their belts, while citing a deceitful theory of pain sharing; the group is causing a sensation by dismissing workers on a large scale, while clamoring about the rationalization of management through the reduction of labor force, through reduced hiring of new employees, and through the curtailment of regular jobs and the increase of temporary jobs; and the group is ruthlessly suppressing workers, while attributing the cause of the economic crisis to the workers' excessive demand for wage hikes and while even invoking the notorious emergency arbitration right.

Even more, the vicious civilian dictatorial group is not hesitating to carry out even contemptible activities to enervate the struggle for wage hikes and to disintegrate and break up the democratic labor unions by absorbing workers in the competition to earn money amongst themselves, while advocating labor-management harmony and pushing ahead with the new labor policy, including the so-called system of paying wages on the basis of workers' performance and the system of [word indistinct].

Behind the facade of labor-management harmony, the Kim Yong-sam civilian dictatorial group is involved in a wicked maneuver to obliterate the general labor movement by luring the democratic labor unions into (?becoming revised ones) through adopting the policy of presenting conciliations at one time, and threats and blackmail at another. This urges our worker-brothers to come to their senses anew. The spring is the season of struggle in which our worker-brothers display their concerted strength.

In the spring struggle, with the workers' concerted might, we should frustrate the enforcement of the deceitful new labor policy; realize the accomplishment of the workers' demand for the right of survival; and also open a new vista for the labor movement.

When the worker-brothers—the basic unit of the social reform movement—rise up, then, the blood of the youth and students, who advocate justice and truth, will boil; and the peasants, who have suffered from the opening of the agricultural and livestock markets and from the low grain price policy, will wreak their wrath.

The pressing slogan, which we should uphold in the upcoming spring struggle, is the one calling for the 14.8 percent wage hike, the abolition of evil labor laws, and the establishment of the federation of democratic labor unions.

The struggle for wage hikes is to seek the workers' right for survival; the struggle to see the abolition of evil labor laws is to seek the workers' basic rights; and the struggle to realize the establishment of the federation of democratic labor unions is an organized struggle to found individual trade unions.

Our worker-brothers should not limit the spring struggle to a simple struggle for the right of survival, but elevate it to the struggle against Kim Yong-sam and the Democratic Liberal Party.

The shortcut to the victory in the worker-brothers' struggle lies in the solidarity and joint struggle.

We should forcefully wage the joint struggle of solidarity between labor unions, enterprises, industries, and regions; achieve greater success in the solidarity between workers and students; and consolidate the solidarity between workers and peasants.

What our worker-brothers will lose in their battle will be only the yokes of colonial-like suppression and exploitation; and what they will gain will be the life worthy of people, and a new life and new world in which the working masses are the masters.

Ten million worker-brothers: Let us sound high the ringing of the bell for the mass struggle with a grand forceful march, while carrying hammers in every hand and chanting the song of labor liberation for our survival, our rights, and our (?freedom)!

Groups Hold Meeting on 'Comfort Women' Issue

SK0503084095 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 5 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA)—A hearing of the non-governmental organisations on Japan's criminal issue of "comfort women for the Army" was held in Geneva on February 22.

The floor was taken by delegates of six non-governmental organisations including the committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on measures for demanding compensation to "comfort women for the Army" and victims of the Pacific war, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the International Commission of Jurists, the International Reconciliation Organisation and the South Korean consultative council for measures on the issue of volunteer corps.

The delegates laid bare the nature of the "non-governmental fund" proposed by Japan and urged the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to comprehensively investigate the criminal acts committed by Japan which began with "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" of 1905.

Noting that the crime related to "comfort women for the Army" was directly committed by the Japanese Government, they said that it should make a comprehensive investigation into the truth behind the issue, publish its

results and make sufficient compensation for it. And they stressed that if Japan refuses to do so, the issue must be transferred to the international court of justice, and the pacts signed by South Korea and the Philippines with Japan be reexamined at the court.

And the delegates voiced opposition to the plan of the Japanese Government to install a "non-governmental fund".

The compensation must be made strictly by the Japanese Government, they stressed.

Forum Delegate Notes Japan's 'Criminal Record'

SK0503111195 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The head of a DPRK Government delegation spoke at the 11th agenda session of the 51st conference of the UN Human Rights Committee held in Geneva, Switzerland on 21 February. In a report on women's human rights situation, difficulties, and resolutions, he said he has reconfirmed the urgent need to protect women's rights and pointed out:

Infringements upon women's rights and dignity are being openly committed and are increasing in various regions of the world. We recognize that the background of this situation is the abnormal situation in which history did not resolutely check past acts. We are witnessing and are intimidated by the repetition and continuation of the serious violence and crimes against women. These crimes should have already gone through trials of history and warnings by international bodies because they have not been punished but tacitly admitted.

Until today, the Japanese Government has been trying to delete its criminal record from history and be free from responsibility by all means. We paid keen attention to former Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa's remarks admitting the past war as a war of aggression. However, the war of aggression was soon modified as an act of aggression, and today, it is being discussed that the Pacific war was a war fought for the Asian people.

The Japanese Government distorted or deleted the record of Japan's criminal past in history textbooks and books so Japan's new generation is not aware of their true history. We are witnessing the result of the liquidated crime extending to the next generation through the Japanese Government.

We are observing another ill-boding move of Japan in the issue of compensation for comfort women. The Japanese Government is trying to resolve the comfort women issue, not through sincere compensation, but through the establishment of some Asia peace and friendship funds. Trying to wash out the inhumane crime under the name of some funds is an insult to the victims. The attempt to raise the funds among Japanese civilian groups and civilians clearly proves that the

government is trying to flee from responsibilities. This must be objected to. As long as the Japanese Government shirks its legal responsibilities of the past crime, Japan's attempt to assume a more active role in the international community would only be evaluated as the resurrection of Japan's old militarism.

Japanese Urged To Compensate 'Comfort Women'

SK0403233495 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2245 GMT 4 Mar 95

["Japanese Authorities Can Never Evade Responsibility for State Compensation"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA)—The Japanese authorities must drop at once the plan of raising a "nongovernmental fund" which is under fire, make a full investigation into the past crimes and make public the results, take a legal action against those responsible and make an adequate compensation to all the victims as a material token of apology, demands NODONG SINMUN in an article today.

Charging that the Japanese authorities are trying to gloss over the criminal case by giving a few amount of money to the "comfort women for the Japanese army" still alive through the buildup of a "nongovernmental fund", the author of the article says:

The criminal case concerning the "comfort women for the army" is not a matter to be settled by a "nongovernmental fund". This is firstly because the crime was committed by the state of Japan.

Official documents of old Japan disclosed till now irrefutably prove that the "comfort women" policy was forced by the power of the state of Japan on the instructions of the Japanese military with the approval of the Japanese Government.

It is quite natural in view of international law and usage that the government answers and atone for the state crimes. The issue of compensation to "comfort women for the army" is not stipulated in the "agreements between states" held forth by the Japanese authorities.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities are trying to avoid state compensation under the pretext of "agreements between states."

Another reason why the criminal case is not a matter to be solved by "nongovernmental fund" is that it is a crime whose prescription does not expire in the light of the international law.

According to the Japanese authorities' idea of "nongovernmental fund", "consolation money" is to be paid only to the surviving "comfort women for the army", not to all the victims.

This is another crime insulting the "comfort women for the army".

The crime concerning the "comfort women for the army" is not the only crime committed by the Japanese imperialists.

Under the Japanese imperialists' policy of destroying the Korean nation, over 6 million young and middle-aged people were drafted and forced to slave labour or taken to battlefields as a cannon fodder and more than 1 million were murdered.

The Japanese imperialists took away a great amount of natural resources of Korea at random. All these crimes were committed by the state of Japan.

The Japanese authorities, however, are trying to gloss over the crime by means of a "nongovernmental fund" and declare that they atoned for the past crime.

If the Japanese authorities continue to try to avoid the responsibility of the state for the liquidation of the past, ignoring the just demand of the victims, Korean and other Asian people and the progressive people of the world, Japan will never clear herself of the stain of a criminal.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has the legitimate right to get compensation from the Japanese authorities. The Korean people will continue the struggle until the Japanese authorities make a full liquidation of the shocking crimes committed against the Korean people and humankind.

Japan's Militarism To Lead to 'Nuclear Grave'

SK0503084395 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 5 Mar 95

["Japan, Dangerous Hotbed of Nuclear War"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA)—If Japan continuously steps up nuclear armament to realise its militarist ambition, it will lead it to a nuclear grave, warns NODONG SINMUN today.

The paper says in a by-lined article:

The Japanese reactionaries are frantically stepping up nuclear armament in an ambitious bid to become a nuclear power, going against the trend of the times toward detente, disarmament and peace.

Japan has stockpiled a huge amount of plutonium. Now it has 26 tons of plutonium, which is enough to make more than 3,000 Nagasaki-type A-bombs.

The largest nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in the world is now under construction in Rokkasho-Mura, Japan. If completed in 1999, it will produce five tons of plutonium a year.

The Japanese reactionaries claim that the stockpiling of plutonium is for peaceful purposes. It is, however, no more than propaganda to lull worldwide concern over their nuclear armament.

Japan has not only built facilities to manufacture nuclear weapons but developed vehicles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Having armed the Navy and the Air Force with nuclear vehicles, Japan is extensively introducing long-range attack equipment.

All parts of the world are within reach of Japan's potential nuclear attack. The United States is no exception. Japan is doggedly opposed to the legalisation of the three non-nuclear principles of banning manufacture, possession and introduction of nuclear weapons, because Japan aims at using nuclear weapons.

To check and frustrate Japan's nuclear armament is a common task of humanity for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. The peace-loving peoples in Asia and the world who oppose nuclear war and cherish peace must check and frustrate Japan's nuclear armament in order to safeguard peace.

'Fierce Wind of Militarism' in Japan Denounced

SK0703050595 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 7 Mar 95*

["Overseas Aggression Leads to Self-Destruction"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today accuses the Japanese reactionaries of trying to realise the old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" they could not do in the past.

The paper says in a by-lined article:

A fierce wind of militarism is now sweeping Japan. Some 150 Dietmen formally objected to Japan's apology for the past crimes. "Resolutions" that laud the crimes of Japanese imperialism are being adopted at prefectural assemblies one after another.

The Japanese authorities have not admitted or apologized for the past crimes. They describe the aggression of Japanese imperialism as "military support" to "liberate" the Asian countries from European colonialists.

In this the Japanese militarists seek to lord it over again in Asia as they did in the past.

After World War II, Japan organised ground, naval and air forces and rapidly reinforced the Armed Forces under the cloak of "defence" in violation of the provisions of the international convention and the spirit of the Constitution of Japan.

The Japanese reactionaries are making redoubled efforts to convert Japan into a military power behind the facade of "settlement of disputes" and "international cooperation for peace." At the same time, they revised the law on the "Self-Defence Forces" to strengthen the commanding system in favor of overseas aggression.

Noteworthy is Japan's nuclear armament. Japan has secured plutonium enough to make thousands of nuclear bombs and already manufactured nuclear-capable warheads.

The Japanese Government has worked out a "law on the case of emergency," a wartime law for overseas aggression, and made all preparations to mobilize all the manpower and material resources of the country in a war. It has adopted "Kimigayo" sung in the period of Japanese imperialism as the national anthem, and the blood-stained "Hinomaru" (sun flag) as the national flag, and is intensifying militarist propaganda through press media.

If the Japanese militarists opt for reinvasion, going against the trend of the times, they will have to pay dearly for it.

Overseas aggression will precipitate the self-destruction of Japan.

WPK's Hwang Chang-yop Visits Nepalese King

SK0703004495 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 5 Mar 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A Workers Party of Korea [WPK] delegation led by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, which had been visiting Nepal, paid a courtesy call on Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, the Nepalese king, on 3 March.

On this occasion, the head of the delegation conveyed the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il's greetings to King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev. The king deeply appreciated this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wishes for a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Referring to the development of friendly relations between the DPRK and Nepal, he pointed out the two countries have many things in common in the pursuit of independence and culture and tradition.

He also expressed deep condolences on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's death and said that he hopes to learn from His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the DPRK people's great leader.

Foreign Leaders Express Condolences on O's Death

SK0403100595

[FBIS Editorial Report] Pyongyang Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 1 March news-cast carries a series of reports on condolence messages sent by foreign heads of state and leaders over the death of O Chin-u, DPRK marshal and minister of the People's Armed Forces.

Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, sent a condolence message to Kim Chong-il, supreme

commander of the Korean People's Army. In the condolence message, the Syrian president described his grief upon receiving the news of O Chin-u's death, and expressed condolences on behalf of the Syrian military leaders, Armed Forces, and himself, to Kim Chong-il and the bereaved family of O Chin-u.

Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, sent a message to Kim Chong-il in which he expressed condolences and the hope that Kim Chong-il and the friendly DPRK people will overcome their grief.

Liamine Zeroual, president and defense minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, sent a message to Kim Chong-il in which he eulogized O Chin-u as one of President Kim Il-song's close comrades-in-war and a hero of national independence, and expressed condolences on behalf of the Algerian people, military, and himself, to Kim Chong-il, the bereaved family of the departed, and the DPRK Armed Forces and people.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, CPV, sent a message to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, WPK. The message stated that "the CPV was shocked by the news" of O Chin-u's death, and on behalf of the Vietnamese communists and people, the CPV expresses deep condolences to the WPK Central Committee and the bereaved family of O Chin-u.

A delegation of the CPV Central Committee led by (Ne Ka Piu), member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee, and director of the Political General Bureau of the Vietnamese People's Army made a condolence visit to the DPRK Embassy in Vietnam on 28 February. The radio reports that delegations of the CPV External Relations Committee, Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry, and relevant organizations also paid condolence visits to the DPRK Embassy.

(Seid Hassan Pido Javadi), chief of general staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent a condolence message to Kim Chong-il.

The radio also noted condolence messages were sent from Li Peng, PRC premier; Liu Hwaqing and Zhang Zhen, vice chairmen of CPC Central Military Commission; Chi Haotian, minister of PRC Ministry of National Defense; Husayn Tantawi, minister of defense and war production of the Arab Republic of Egypt; (Salah Haladi), chief of general staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces; and (Rafato Yosuri Rashad), military attache of the Egyptian Embassy in the DPRK; to the WPK Central Military Commission; the DPRK Ministry of People's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, DPRK premier; and Choe Kwang, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

Raul Castro Pays Condolence Call at Embassy

SK0603010095 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Upon the death of Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Workers Party of Korea [WPK], first vice chairman of the DPRK National Defense Committee, member of the Central Military Commission of the WPK, minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, and marshal of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces, paid a condolence call at our country's embassy on 1 March. The visitor observed a minute's silence in memory of Comrade O Chin-u and wrote a message on the condolence guest book.

More Foreign Celebrations Mark Kim's Birthday

SK0703043795 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA)—The birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was celebrated in different countries.

Celebration meetings were held in Accra, Tunis, New Delhi and Kinshasa on Feb. 15 and 16.

Present at the meetings were figures of the political, public and economic circles and leading officials and members of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people.

Huudu Yahaya, general secretary of the National Democratic Congress of Ghana, in his congratulatory speech said the great exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-il for the Korean people and humankind are recognised by the world.

He noted:

"The world revolution and the socialist cause have a bright vista as they have Comrade Kim Chong-il, another outstanding leader.

"With the full demonstration of the truth and vitality of socialism as a science in Korea, the progressive people of the world look up to Korea vigorously advancing under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il."

Mohamed Bel Hadj Amor, general secretary of the People's Unity Party of Tunisia, said the Korean people are carrying forward to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of *chuche* started by the great leader President Kim Il-song and successfully building Korean-style socialism, united around Comrade Kim Chong-il in one mind. "This is a great encouragement to the world people," he added.

Emile Kibala Bey a Nsien, national chairman of the Workers' Party of Zaire and a member of parliament,

said in his speech at the meeting that the world looks forward to a bright future in the looks of the Korean people who are singleheartedly united around Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He further said: "Having Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great leader is a good fortune of the progressive people of the world.

"Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great father of the oppressed people of the world.

"We will hold dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem for a new peaceful and prosperous world free from exploitation and oppression and extend full support and solidarity to the just cause of the Korean people in the future, too."

Similar meetings were also held in the Ukraine, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, Romania and Kazakhstan.

A commemorative seminar took place in Venezuela on the subject "Birthday of Mr. Kim Chong-il and day of chuche" and sports games were held in Katmandu, Nepal, from Feb.15 to 23.

More Foreign Party Leaders Send Kim Greetings

*SK0403052695 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409
GMT 4 Mar 95*

[Spelling of all names as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on his birthday.

The messages came from C. R. Aslam, president of the Pakistan Socialist Party; Khalequzzaman Bhuiyan, convenor of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Bangladesh; Dilip Barua, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist); Nir Mal Sen, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers and Peasants Socialist Party of Bangladesh; Rashed Khan Menon, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Bangladesh; Chitta Bash, general secretary of the Central Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc; Lokendra Bahadur Chand, leader of the National Democratic Party of Nepal; Narayan Man Bijukchhe, chairman of the Central Committee of the Nepal Worker-Peasant Party; Surya Bahadur Thapa, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Nepal; Preben Moller Hansen, chairman of the Danish Workers' Party, Common Cause; Youssef Amin Wali, general secretary of the Egyptian National Democratic Party; Abdel Hamid Mehri, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front; Zbigniew Wiktor, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Polish League of Communists

"Proletariat"; Indalicio Sayago Herrera, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Mexico; and General Secretary Leopoldo Grullon and International Secretary Felipe Baez of the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party (Marxism-Leninism).

Comrade Kim Chong-il also received a message of greetings from the supreme board of the Social-Democracy of the Polish Republic.

The messages extend warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il and wish him a long life in good health.

They wish the Korean people success in socialist construction and the efforts for national reunification under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Korean People Wished Success

*SK0703045295 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423
GMT 7 Mar 95*

[Spelling of names as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from party leaders of different countries on his birthday.

The messages were sent by General Secretary of the Britannic Communist Party Michael Hicks, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the New Communist Party of Great Britain Eric Trevett, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malta Vassalo Anthony, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party-KPML (R) of Sweden Frank Baude, chairman of the Liberal Party of Burundi Gaetan Nikobamye, chairman of the For Peace and Socialism-the Communist Workers' Party of Finland Timo Lahdenmaki, President Andriantiana Rakutuvau and General Secretary Gisele Rabesahala of the party of the congress for the independence of Madagascar, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (M-L) of Denmark Klaus Riis, chairman of the executive committee of the Russian Free Patriotic Party for "Revival" V.I. Skurlatov, general secretary of the Movement for Peace and Socialism of Italy Roberto Gabriele, and acting secretary general of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua Tomas Borge Martinez.

A message of greetings also came to Comrade Kim Chong-il from the Political Bureau of the new party of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar.

The messages wish him good health and a long life and the Korean people success in their efforts for socialist construction and national reunification under his wise leadership.

'Warmest Congratulations' Sent

*SK0603051795 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442
GMT 6 Mar 95*

[All names are as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on his birthday.

The messages came from Mamadou El Bechir Gologo, secretary general of the National Direction Committee of the Sudanese Union- African Democratic Rally in Mali; Ibrahima N'diaye, secretary general of the Executive Committee of the African Party for the Solidarity and Justice of Mali; El Hadj Boubacar Biro Diallo, general secretary of the Party for Unity and Progress of Guinea; Roland Atta-Kesson, national chairman of the National Convention Party of Ghana; Majhemouth Diop, chairman of the African Independent Party of Senegal; Charles Mukasi, chairman of the Burundi Party of Unity for National Progress; Alphonse Rugambarara, chairman of the Party for Press Freedom of the Burundian People; Toe De Stanislas, general secretary of the Democratic Youth Revolutionary Party of Burkina Faso; Jan Minani chairman of the Front for Democracy in Burundi; Lawrence Mtazama Gma, secretary general of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; Gerard Francois Yandza, chairman of the African Socialist Movement of the Congo; Ngoy Nduba, secretary general of the Lumumba Democratic Party of Zaire; Christophe Gbenye, national chairman of the Lumumba National Movement of Zaire; and Otete Gaston Mboyo, national chairman of the National Movement of the Gefuine Lumimbist Combatants of Zaire.

A message of greetings also came to Comrade Kim Chong-il from the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party.

The messages extend warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il and wish him good health and a long life.

Greetings From Polish Party Leader

*SK0603120195 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 3 Mar 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Zbigniew Victor, chairman of the Proletariat National Executive Committee of the Polish Communists' Alliance, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and people, on his birthday.

The congratulatory message follows:

Pyongyang:

To Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme leader [yongdoja] of the Korean people:

On the 53rd birthday of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, I am sending my most heartfelt congratulations to you in the name of our communists and myself.

Under your wise leadership, the entire party, the entire army, and all Korean people are achieving wonderful success in accomplishing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's last wishes and in socialist construction.

We are watching with great delight how the Korean communists are achieving new success by embodying the chuche idea in all sectors.

I am convinced that, no matter how hard your enemies make desperate efforts, as long as you, the iron-willed brilliant commander, exist, only victory will be provided in the struggle for Korea's reunification.

I wish you good health and a long life for the sake of the promotion of the welfare of Korea.

[Signed] Zbigniew Victor, chairman of the Proletariat National Executive Committee of the Polish Communists' Alliance

[Dated] 16 February 1995, Warsaw

Foreign Media Commemorate Kim Chong-il Birthday

*SK0703101495 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004
GMT 7 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA)—Foreign mass media observed the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Nepalese daily THE RISING NEPAL February 16 devoted one whole page framed with magnolia to a special writeup under the banner headline "Warm Congratulations to the Great Leader of the Korean People, His Excellency Kim Chong-il, on His 53rd Birthday".

The Pakistani paper NIDAE WAQT [spelling of paper as received] February 16 devoted two whole pages to special writeups.

The paper carried articles under the titles "Features of the Thought and Theory of Comrade Kim Chong-il," "Leader Guiding the Cause of Socialism to Victory," "Let Us Celebrate the Birthday of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Sun of Chuche, as Common Holiday of World Progressive Youths", etc.

The Indian paper BADI BAKIL [spelling of paper as received] February 9 carried an article captioned "53rd Birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il, Supreme Leader of the Korean People" together with his portrait.

February 16 is the significant birthday of his excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il, the article says, and goes on:

"His excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il is creditably carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

"His excellency Kim Chong-il is the supreme leader of the party, the state and the army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"With distinguished strategy, clairvoyant wisdom and matchless grit he is skillfully resolving all the problems arising in the revolution and construction.

"His excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il enjoys unquestioned trust of the Korean people."

The central televisions of Laos and Egypt and the television of Equatorial Guinea broadcast special programmes, screening a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Mass media of Russia, Mongolia, Madagascar, Peru, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Cambodia, Iceland, Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, Mali, Angola, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Ukraine and Mexico gave special writeups under the titles "Good Health and Long Life to Comrade Kim Chong-il," "Great Leader Standing in the Van of the Cause of Global Independence", "Great Man to Lead New Century", "Man Leading Cause of Socialism to Victory", etc.

Foreign Media Carry Works of Kim Chong-il

SK0403104795 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024
GMT 4 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA)—Famous works of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were carried by foreign papers and magazines.

The Nepali paper PEOPLE'S REVIEW carried his work "Socialism Is a Science." The paper said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published the treatise "Socialism Is a Science," answering the urgent demand of the time.

In the treatise he gave perfect answers to all the problems concerning socialism and indicated on a scientific basis the way of socialist construction which is and will always be available in the future.

This paper carries this famous work in the hope of rendering help to its readers in correctly understanding socialism and the prospect of its development.

The work was carried also by the Thai papers SIN CHUNG TUAN PAO and XING SAN RIBAO, the Nigeria paper OBSERVER, the Lebanese paper AL RAYA, the Italian magazine AGENZIA INFORMAZIONE, the Romanian magazine SCINTEIA SOCIALISMULUI, the theoretical magazine of the Canadian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) DISCUSSION, the Pakistani paper SIND EXPRESS and the Jordanian paper AL JAMAHIR.

The Iranian paper TEHRAN TIMES and the Malian paper LE MALIEN carried the work "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building."

Kim Chong-il's Role in House Construction Noted

SK0703043895 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412
GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA)—Many dwelling houses of calcium silicate bricks are taking shape in towns and villages of Korea.

Last year alone, houses for more than 4,000 families were built with calcium silicate bricks in Hyangmok-ri, Kangdong County, Pyongyang, Hungnam district, Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, and other places.

Thus, houses of calcium silicate bricks for 55,000 families were completed nationwide in recent years out of the houses for 63,000 families put under construction.

In the capital city of Pyongyang, calcium silicate brick houses for nearly 20,000 families including houses for 5,000 in Kwangbok Street were built.

In Namsinuiju, North Pyongan Province, 4,500 families moved into new houses and houses for 6,000 families have reached the finishing stage.

Quite a few calcium silicate brick houses of various styles have appeared also in Kaepung County, Kaesong municipality, Yonan and Paechon Counties, South Hwanghae Province, and other areas near the demarcation line, and in Sonbong County in the northern frontiers of the country, and coal-miners' settlements and rural villages across the country.

In this course, quarters of calcium silicate brick houses of urban styles came into being in 100 odd areas and districts and over 400 villages of houses of rural styles appeared in 120 odd cities, counties and ri.

Those houses were all distributed free to ordinary working people.

In Korea the construction of calcium silicate brick houses began in the mid-1980s.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who always pays deep attention to the improvement of the people's living standards, initiated their construction to more satisfactorily meet the growing demand for houses, and has wisely led it.

He chose the sites of calcium silicate brick factories in Anju, Pihyon and Hamhung areas with favourable conditions of raw materials and fuel and transportation, and clearly indicated the orientation and ways for their construction. As a result, modern factories with a total annual production capacity of 1,000 million bricks were built in a short period of two years.

Examining designs of calcium silicate brick houses, Comrade Kim Chong-il defined the styles, storeys and number of rooms and the space of each flat.

And he saw to it that model houses were built in different places of Pyongyang to be generalized throughout the country.

Thus, many modern houses of peculiar style convenient for living have been built in Pyongyang and provincial, city and county seats and rural villages.

Reminiscences of Kim Il-song Published in Russia
SK0703045595 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426
GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA)—Vol. 5 of Part 1 The Anti-Japanese Revolution of "With the Century", the reminiscences of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was brought out in Russian by the Paleya Publishing House of Russia.

A gathering took place in Moscow on March 3 in celebration of the publication of the reminiscences.

Director of the publishing house Nikolai Mishin in his speech at the gathering said that his publishing house has the highest honour of publishing the reminiscences in serial order and that Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution, taught them how to love the motherland and display the spirit of devoted service to the people.

The reminiscences of Comrade Kim Il-song is a must work for all leaders of the world, he said.

Writer Aleksandr Brezhnev in his speech stressed that the reminiscences of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "With the Century" is, indeed, a valuable and important work and he was a prominent political activist who devoted his whole life to the country and the people.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the gathering.

Seminar on Kim Il-song Works at Delhi University

SK0603101395 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004
GMT 6 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA)—A seminar on "For the Ultimate Solution of the Rural Question Under the Banner of the Socialist Rural Theses," a famous work published by the great leader President Kim Il-song on February 24, 1994, was held at Delhi University of India on February 22 under the sponsorship of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea (ARIJI).

In his speech T.B. Mukherjee [spelling of name as received], president of the ARIJI, said it is a great work which outlines the importance of the rural question in the accomplishment of the cause of the independence of the popular masses, the cause of socialism, and reviews the achievements made by the Korean people in the efforts for a solution to the rural question.

He said the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are dynamically accelerating the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside as indicated by

the rural theses authored by his excellency the great President Kim Il-song under the acute situation in which the country remains divided and the imperialists and the reactionaries are persistently resorting to the anti-socialist, anti-DPRK moves.

Under the wise guidance of his excellency the great leader Kim Chong-il, Korean socialism has struck deep roots in the countryside and the Korean agricultural working people value the socialist rural economic system like their life and soul, he said.

Joint Seminar Held in Nepal

SK0703045795 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431
GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA)—A joint seminar on the famous works of the great leader President Kim Il-song "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and "For the Ultimate Solution of the Rural Question Under the Banner of the Socialist Rural Theses" was held at the building of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association on February 24.

A report and speeches were made at the seminar.

Director of the Nepal Institute for Chuche Studies Manik Lal Shrestha in his report said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made public 31 years ago "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a famous work which was the first in the world history to give a perfect answer to the solution of the rural question.

President Kim Il-song expounded the most scientific theory for the settlement of the rural question including the questions of promotion of the technical and cultural revolutions while giving priority to the ideological revolution, the working-class leadership of the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of towns to the countryside, the reporter noted, and went on:

The process of the solution of the rural question in Korea has peculiar advantages. Irrigation, electrification, mechanization and wide use of chemicals are the best way of solving the rural question which can be seen only in Korea.

The cause of the ultimate solution of the rural question is now being carried forward to accomplishment by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Development of Agriculture in DPRK Highlighted

SK0403233095 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2230
GMT 4 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA)—March 5 is the day of agricultural working people in Korea.

The agricultural working people are greeting their holiday with substantial preparations for farming this year, recalling the immortal exploits of the great leader President Kim Il-song for the development of the nation's agriculture. They are renewing their resolve to make a better farming this year, true to his behests.

President Kim Il-song put his heart and soul into the development of agriculture of the country from early days.

He proclaimed the agrarian reform law in March 1946, the year following the liberation.

In the 50s he put forward an original policy of agricultural cooperativisation and successfully carried it into practice.

He indicated a programmatic guideline for the final solution of the socialist rural question by making public "Theses on Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in February 1964.

The president opened a bright road of building the socialist countryside by giving on-the-spot guidance to many cooperative farms and agricultural enterprises.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song the agriculture of Korea made a leaping progress.

Our peasants who had cultivated the land by hard toil, tilling it with wooden plows, now till the land easily with machines, leading a happy life in clean modern houses like urban dwellers.

During the period of the third seven-year plan (1987-1993), a dramatic progress was made in agriculture to lift it to a higher stage.

In this period, waterways with a total length of 10,400 kms including the 800 km-long waterways on the west coast, over 12,000 water pumping stations, 192 reservoirs and above 16,000 facilities of underground water were built to round off the irrigation systems for paddy and non-paddy fields.

With the fast progress of comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, all the farm work including plowing, harvesting and threshing are now done with machines.

The amount of chemical fertilizer application increased 40 percent and the supply of insecticides, sterilizers and weed-killers grew markedly.

Great achievements are being registered in the industrialization of agriculture and its production today.

Scientific, Technological Achievements Reported

*SK0703103195 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019
GMT 7 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA)—Scientists and technicians of Korea have recently made a lot of research achievements conducive

to the nation's economic development and improvement of the people's standard of living.

Scientists of the National Mining Industry Institute, in hearty response to the teachings given by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his lifetime, have solved a difficult scientific and technological problem for collecting all the valuable metals from a dressed ore by pooling wisdom in the collective quest.

The Power and Remote Control Institute has reported a number of scientific and technological achievements helpful for the development of the nation's power industry and implementation of the new revolutionary economic strategy of the party.

Scientists there have developed a new kind of device automatically controlling the consumption of electric power and a new-type battery. The institute has newly developed, among other things, an operating device controlling the speed of motors and programs for comprehensive analysis of power systems and warning of accidents by computers.

Research workers of the Botanical Institute under the branch Academy of Biology have converted ten odd species of useless weeds into economically useful plants which will help toward the economic development and improvement of people's standard of living.

The Pharmaceutical Institute of the Academy of Medical Science has developed many Koryo medicines including those efficacious for nerve paralysis and heart troubles with local raw materials and established processes for their production by industrial methods.

Article Praises Chuche 'Revolutionary Idea'

*SK0403111995 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100
GMT 4 Mar 95*

["Chuche Idea, Eternal Torchlight of Our Era"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA)—The chuche idea is an immortal revolutionary idea which will display a great vitality not only in the present generation but in the distant generations, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The article quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"... The chuche idea is an immortal banner of struggle, a banner of victory, for the popular masses in their endeavour to create a new world and shape their own destiny."

It continues:

The chuche idea is an idea reflecting the demand and aspirations of the chuche era, a new era of history when the popular masses have emerged as the masters of their destiny.

The chuche idea is an immortal revolutionary idea firstly because it is a man-centered revolutionary idea which holds people dearest.

Immortal idea means an idea which will be cherished in the hearts of the people as long as humankind exists.

Only an idea meeting the essential demand of the people a man-centered revolutionary doctrine regarding people as the most valuable being, can be such idea.

The chuche idea is a man-centered revolutionary idea which sets it as a fundamental goal of the revolution to defend and realize independence, the life and soul of social man and lifts the dignity and position of man to the highest plane.

The philosophical principle itself unifying the chuche idea is centered on man. The famous philosophical principle of the chuche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything was the first in history to give the most correct exposé of the position and role of man, the highest product of the development of the material world.

The socio-historical principle, the guiding principle and the theories of revolution and construction of the chuche idea are all evolved on the basis of the role of man with him in the center.

The immortality of the chuche idea also lies in that it indicates the road of steadily strengthening the independent driving force of revolution, the socio-political organism.

The chuche idea was the first in history to propound the unique theory on the driving force of revolution and the socio-political organism, and expound the precious truth that the popular masses can be ever-victorious in the revolutionary struggle and can enjoy a worthy and happy life when they are closely united around the party with the leader in its centre and fully display the sense of revolutionary obligation and comradeship.

The quintessence of the theory on the socio-political organism indicated by the chuche idea is the theory on placing the leader in the center.

The chuche idea clearly expounds that the leader occupies an absolute position and plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle and the popular masses can win in the revolutionary struggle for independence only when they defend his authority in every way and uphold his leadership.

The immortal viability of the chuche idea lies in that it is a truly patriotic idea strictly defending the independence of the country and the nation.

Proceeding from the principle that one is the master of his destiny and one has the capacity to shape his destiny, the chuche idea demands that people think of all questions arising in the revolution and construction by using their own brain and solve them by their own strength

and subordinate everything to the interests of the revolution and people of their country. In this sense, it can be said that the chuche idea is an idea of love for people placing man in the centre and, at the same time, a patriotic idea placing the country and the nation in the centre.

The principle of the chuche idea that chuche should be thoroughly established in ideology, and independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in defence be achieved and everything be solved to suit the specific conditions of one's country, with the interests of one's country and people in the centre, is the most flawless guideline in our era for achieving maximum free development and prosperity of the nation in all fields of the revolution and construction.

The great chuche idea indicates the road of building an independent world, a world where the independence of all countries and nations will have been fully realized.

County's Role in Converting Ownership Stressed

SK0603125895 Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 15 Jan 95 p 2

[Article by O Tae-ho: "A County Agricultural Complex Is the Most Reasonable Form and Method To Convert Cooperative Ownership Into All-People Ownership"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Today in our country's agricultural sector, a new type of county agricultural complex has been organized on an experimental basis and has been actively operated in a practical manner that will switch cooperative ownership to all-people ownership.

The founding of a county agricultural complex, organized for the first time in our country, is a historic event that will completely transform the farmers' socioeconomic relationships, will smoothly realize the guidance and management of the rural economy through an industrial method, and will establish the undivided sway of all-people ownership.

In conformity with the fundamental principle of solving the socialist rural question put forward in the rural theses, our country has created a favorable condition for converting cooperative ownership into all-people ownership in rural areas by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions (ideological, technical, and cultural), by strengthening industry assistance to agriculture, and by closely uniting all-people ownership with cooperative ownership.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il has scientifically penetrated the current conditions and prospects of our country's rural economy, whose level of agricultural modernization and industrialization has been greatly enhanced and where the work of revolutionizing farmers and assimilating them to the working class has vigorously pushed ahead. On this basis, he has

designated Sukchon County in South Hamgyong Province, where, in view of its material and technical foundation as well as its ideological level, all the conditions and possibilities are ripe for converting ownership in accordance with the great leader's lifetime intention. He also clearly indicated the ways and means that should be taken by the newly organized complex.

The founding of the county agricultural complex is a proud fruition accomplished in the course of the struggle to realize the grand plan on socialist rural construction set forth by the respected leader [suryongnim] and great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A county agricultural complex is a creative complex organization that makes it possible to satisfactorily manage and guide farms that have come under all-people ownership, using and strengthening the comprehensive guidance and management system of the rural economy as well as the material and technical means that serve agriculture and that have been prepared in counties by converting the existing county cooperative farm management committee into an agricultural complex.

A county agricultural complex that enables all cooperative farms in the county to convert to state farms under all-people ownership, and allows the county to convert their unified guidance and management over state enterprises and state farms, is the most reasonable form and method that meets our country's socialist rural economic system and the rural area's situation in converting cooperative ownership into all-people ownership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "Since a well-organized agricultural guidance and management system has been established in our country with the county as a unit, the most reasonable form and method is to convert cooperative farms in the county into state farms under all-people ownership, and to let the county undertake their unified guidance and management."

Since its unit is the county, the county agricultural complex is the most reasonable form and method for transferring cooperative ownership to all-people ownership.

In building our country's socialist rural construction, the county holds a very important position. The county, which occupies a 200th of the land of our country, is the foothold which connects urban with rural areas in all fields—political, economic, and cultural—as well as a basic unit that directly guides and manages the rural economy. In our country, there are state enterprises which serve the rural economy, such as the agricultural machinery workshop, the farming implements plant, and the irrigation management office; the work of supplying facilities and farming materials for cooperative farms is done by the county as a unit. Under such circumstances, we ought to transfer cooperative ownership to all-people ownership with the county as a unit so we can uniformly supervise the technological force and means to intensify the technological guidance for agricultural production

and drastically increase agricultural production by the reasonable use of labor, farming facilities, and farming materials.

This means the most reasonable method suitable for the socialist rural area of our country is to organize and carry out the work of transferring cooperative ownership to all-people ownership with the county as a unit, and to develop the rural economy with the county as the unit even after we convert cooperative farms into state-run farms.

The county agricultural complex is the most reasonable form and method for transferring cooperative ownership to all-people ownership since it enables us to further improve the guidance and management of the socialist rural economy.

The agricultural cooperative economy is a large-scale socialist economy; it is rapidly being equipped with modern technology. As the managerial scale of agriculture grows larger and its technological equipment gradually becomes nearer to the industrial standard, the method of guidance and management for the rural economy should be closer to the enterprise management method of industry. To manage agriculture with the same method as running an enterprise means to intensify the technological guidance for production so we can plan and organize all managerial activities of enterprises.

The situation of the rural economy in our country, in which the material and technological foundation of the rural economy is greatly strengthened and the standard of industrialization and modernization of agriculture is enhanced with each passing day, more than ever demands that we scientifically carry out the guidance and management of production and managerial activities, and do so according to plan.

This demand for the present development is realized most satisfactorily by the county agricultural complex.

Because the county agricultural complex carries out independent managerial activities as a planning unit, a production unit, and an execution unit, the functionaries enhance their responsibility and role as those directly responsible for both agricultural production and managerial activities for the development of the rural economy. At the same time, they can better carry out enterprise-oriented guidance for farms by further deepening technological guidance and by enhancing the standard of planning of managerial activities and the standard of organizing. By so doing, we will increase the standard of agricultural management closer to that of the advanced standard of enterprise management so as to narrow the gap between industry and agriculture in the standard of economic management.

The county agricultural complex that was organized for the first time in our rural area is a superior enterprise organization that only makes the process of converting

cooperative ownership into all-people ownership smoother, but also rapidly develops the rural economy.

The county agricultural complex makes it possible to thoroughly implement the party's agricultural policy by further strengthening party guidance to the rural economy, and at the same time rapidly develops agricultural production by reasonably utilizing the means of production—including farm land, irrigation facilities, and tractors—in accordance with a unified plan and command.

Properly managing and operating the county agricultural complex is an important duty facing functionaries in this sector.

At a time when socialism has collapsed in some countries, and when private ownership of the means of production has become the basis of an ownership relationship, properly managing and operating the county agricultural complex newly organized in our country, and thus fully enhancing its correctness and vitality, becomes an important occasion that makes it possible to demonstrate the superiority of the collective economy over the private economy as well as the superiority of our country's socialist system over capitalism.

All functionaries in this sector should properly manage and operate the newly organized agricultural complex, and should thus enhance its correctness and vitality.

To do so, we should first normalize the management and operation of the agricultural complex in a short period of time.

To normalize the management and operation of the agricultural complex that has just begun, it is imperative to establish an orderly enterprise management system with professional agricultural enterprises and production facilities that serve the rural economy—namely, state-run farms, farm machinery repair stations, farm implements plants, irrigation management stations, and livestock epidemic prevention stations.

In addition, we should see to it that departments of the complex, its subordinate enterprises, and their functionaries perform their responsibilities and roles according to their function, and thus should effect a change in farm preparations for this year.

For the county agricultural complex to become a model of the all-people ownership system, it is imperative to operate the county agricultural complex and its subordinate enterprises and farms under the independent economic accounting system, and to conduct a double independent economic accounting system.

The independent economic accounting system is a planned management and operation method of socialist state-run enterprises. Therefore, the county agricultural complex that has been transformed into a state-run enterprise should plan and organize its management activity so it can recompense its expenditures with its

own income and provide more benefits to the state. By doing so, it is possible to reasonably manage and operate state-run farms by enhancing the sense of responsibility of enterprises and farms, and to extensively enhance the superiority of state-run farms by inspiring the production zeal of agricultural workers.

If county agricultural complexes are to serve as models for the all-people ownership system, it is necessary to assist in thoroughly accomplishing the principle of socialist distribution. To correctly abide by the principle of socialist distribution is an important guarantee to rationally manage and operate farms and enterprises, which are all-people's properties, and to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the producer masses who are agricultural workers. County agricultural complexes and state-run cooperative farms under those complexes should correctly establish the standard of assessing work points in conformity with new conditions, and should establish a system of assessing work points on a timely basis, and on the basis of such a standard help workers receive their own shares according to the amount of their work and the amount of their earning. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure that the workers are overfilled with a collectivist mode of life of correctly combining collectivist interests with individual interests by correctly carrying out the subworkteam management system and the special bonus system for workteams, systems whose superiority and vitality have already been corroborated in practice.

What is also important in converting county agricultural complexes into models of the all-people ownership system is to pay deep attention to effectively managing counties. Because the work to place cooperative farms under the all-people ownership system is being carried out with a county regarded as a unit, in the future the counties will also play the role of a base that links urban areas with rural areas, and the role of a general unit that manages and offers guidance to the rural economy.

Therefore, county agricultural complexes should further develop local industry in counties; should improve and intensify educational, cultural, and public health work as we all work for people; and should expand and strengthen enterprises and production facilities that serve the rural economy, thereby making active contributions to improving the livelihood of county residents.

The county agricultural complex is a model type and method of the all-people ownership system that was established by correctly preserving with few changes the existing agricultural guidance and management system on the basis of the superiority of our style of socialist rural economy system, and on the basis of the successes that have been already achieved in socialist rural construction. The organization of county agricultural complexes is carried out on an experimental basis in those counties in which all conditions, such as the thought and consciousness of the workers and the materials and technological foundation of the rural economy, have

been sufficiently matured. Therefore, it is necessary to create and generalize wonderful experiences in general management activities such as the planning, organization of, and technical guidance to production, labor administrative work, financial management, and supply work. In this way, we can smoothly convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership in our country's socialist rural economy while accelerating such a conversion without experiencing twists and turns.

Agricultural guiding functionaries and functionaries of county agricultural complexes should highly display their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness in the rewarding struggle to give full play to the superiority and vitality of the county agricultural complexes, thereby making active contributions to advancing the fulfillment of the program for our country's socialist rural construction.

South Korea

U.S. Weekly Cited on DPRK Military Exercise

SK0703004095 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT
7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, March 6 (YONHAP)—North Korea is conducting its most vigorous winter military exercise in recent years, an event that U.S. and South Korean officials attribute in part to U.S. shipments of heavy oil authorized under the October 1994 nuclear package deal with the communist country, a U.S. defense weekly said Monday.

"DEFENSE NEWS" reported from Seoul that U.S. and South Korean officials described the exercises as offensive in nature and designed to practice blitzkrieg attacks on South Korea. The exercise began in early December and is expected to continue through March.

The weekly quoted officials in Seoul as saying that this year's exercises are significant because of increased air sorties and a surge in the number of armored, mechanized and artillery corps practicing joint warfare operations.

Although U.S. oil is not used directly to fuel military maneuvers, the influx of heavy oil into the country has allowed North Korea to divert other types of fuel reserves from domestic to military use, the officials were quoted as saying.

"The North Korean People's Army has historically conducted a rigorous year-round training program. In recent years, we have noted a downward trend in the size and scope of their training... That trend now seems to have been reversed and we're seeing it at its highest level in the past few years," Jim Coles, a spokesman for the Seoul-based United Nations Command, said.

U.S. officials disagree over how to interpret North Korea's heightened military maneuvers, according to the weekly.

"I would hesitate to draw a general conclusion that this means they are closer to a war footing. You must remember that there is a political dimension to what they are doing. They might try to use this as yet another lever to influence ongoing discussions," a U.S. official said to the weekly.

KEDO Member Countries, Reactors Outlined

SK0703082095 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
7 Mar 95 p 5

[Article by correspondent Yi Chang-kyu from New York]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Korea Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) will be officially inaugurated on 9 March to push in a substantive manner for the construction of light-water reactors for North Korea. With the approach of KEDO's inauguration, the three KEDO leaders—the ROK, the United States, and Japan—have begun inviting various countries to join KEDO as general members.

It is certain that Australia and New Zealand, which have made public how much they will contribute, as well as the United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, and Indonesia, will join KEDO. It has also been learned that France, Singapore, Kuwait, and Qatar are showing their active willingness to join. Russia has also expressed its intention to attend a briefing session on KEDO, but the PRC has turned down a relevant invitation.

Generally speaking, KEDO will be composed of approximately 20 countries, including the three members of the KEDO Executive Committee—the ROK, the United States, and Japan. Accordingly, no matter how many countries join KEDO as general members, KEDO will be inaugurated only by an agreement between the three members of the KEDO Executive Committee.

This notwithstanding, because North Korea still flatly rejects ROK-style light-water reactors, KEDO's future work schedule is not yet clear. The following were not answered in the KEDO agreement: What will be the total amount of paid-in capital? What will be each participating country's share in the capital payment?

It has been learned that the posts of chairman of the KEDO Executive Committee and of KEDO secretary general, whose terms of office will be two years, will both be filled by U.S. personages.

However, even though KEDO is inaugurated, unless there is a change in North Korea's stance, nothing will change suddenly. However, it will again be confirmed that only ROK-style light-water reactors will be specified in the KEDO agreement.

Protests Greet DPRK Officials Touring U.S.

SK0603111795 Seoul YONHAP in English 1105 GMT
6 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Los Angeles, March 6 (YONHAP)—A series of protests Sunday [5 March] greeted the

four senior North Korean officials visiting here on the last leg of their tour of the United States at the invitation of the "Know Accurately About North Korea Union (KANKU)."

The four included Yi Chong-hyok, vice chairman of the Committee for Peace in Asia and the Pacific, and Chon Kyong-nam, vice chairman of the Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots.

In the first of the protests, some rightist Korean residents, while demonstrating against the four, threw eggs at them as they were entering the Hankuk Hoegwan Restaurant where a dinner was hosted for them. The eggs missed them, however.

The second came during the dinner when some attendees made demands of protesting nature, asking for the renouncement of the alleged North Korean scheme to communize the South and calling on Pyongyang to allow dispersed families to get reunited.

Dinner organizers tried to silence them and there ensued the exchange of shouts. The clamor subsided only when the organizers called in police.

In the third and last protest of the day, Kim Pong-kon, chairman of the Society of Korean Residents Hailing From Five Provinces in North Korea, made a protesting question.

In reaction, Yi said he was making a "no comment" because "the question was not worth answering."

In a table speech, Yi said he and his fellow officials from the North were in the United States to better understand the country and meet with Korean compatriots.

The four North Koreans who arrived in New York last Feb. 22, flew into Los Angeles last Saturday after touring Washington, Virginia Beach, Atlanta and Chicago.

They are to leave here Tuesday for Pyongyang.

Article Reviews DPRK-German Trade Agreement
SK0503020195 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
4 Mar 95 p 5

[Article by reporter Han Kyong-hwan]

[FBIS Translated Text] North Korea's International Trade Promotion Committee has concluded a trade agreement with the Open-Account Barter Trading Company (DCCG) of Germany. This shows that North Korea has been actively approaching Western countries, including the conclusion of an agreement last year to establish diplomatic relations with the United States.

With a view to overcoming its hard currency shortage and its serious economic difficulties, North Korea has been making active gestures toward the West in spite of the unstable political situation it has been facing following Kim Il-song's death.

Last month, North Korea invited a large number of representatives from enterprises from Western countries, including the United States and Germany, to lure them into making investments. Before President Kim Yong-sam's visit to Germany, a North Korean delegation, including Kim Chun-kuk, a bureau director in charge of Western Europe at the North Korean Foreign Ministry, visited Germany on 28 February to hold diplomatic negotiations to deal with the former East Germany's real estate properties.

The DCCG, which has concluded with North Korea the North Korean-German trade agreement, was established as a joint-stock corporation with the paid-in capital of 1 million marks (about 500 million won in Korean currency) in September 1994.

The DCCG, which was established as a public enterprise, is designed to liquidate the past debts of and conduct barter trade with former communist countries, including the Commonwealth of Independent States.

A German delegation visited North Korea for five days from 10 to 15 October 1994 with a view to promoting trade with North Korea. The delegation was composed of representatives from German organizations, such as the DCCG and the Office for the Information on North Korea's Economy of the Hamburg East Asia Association, and from Siemens and the Dresdener Bank, which hold a lot of North Korean bonds.

The delegation exchanged with North Korea a letter of intent in which they agreed to conduct mutual trade in the future. It seems that the latest trade agreement was concluded as a follow-up measure.

Meanwhile, on 4 March, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made clear it had no knowledge yet of the establishment of the agreement on "the North Korea-Germany Company for Barter Trade Through an Open Account," concluded between North Korea and Germany.

NUB Conducts Poll on DPRK Investment, Trade
SK0703020495 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT
7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—Nearly eight out of 10 South Korean companies interested in doing business in North Korea plan an initial investment of less than 2 million U.S. dollars for their business in the North, according to a recent National Unification Board (NUB) poll of 107 such companies.

Asked about the initial investment in the North, 53.5 percent of the respondents gave less than 1 million dollars and 25.3 percent 1 million through 2 million dollars.

As for the investment timing, those wishing to invest immediately after the government allows investment in the North represented only 17.1 percent, while those who are cautious of the timing accounted for 82.9 percent—61.9 percent after investment safeguards, such

as an inter-Korean accord obliging North Korea to guarantee investment returns, are established and 21 percent after successful investment by other firms.

In a similar NUB poll in late 1993, 33.7 percent of the respondents said they would invest in the North immediately after the government's action allowing such investment.

The comparison shows that South Korean businesses now have a guarded approach to launching business in the North, apparently reflecting the tense inter-Korean relations today.

For increased inter-Korean economic cooperation, 68.6 percent wanted an inter-Korean investment safeguards accord, 14.3 percent more information on the North Korean economy, 9.5 percent simplified investment formalities on both sides, 3.8 percent the South Korean government's financial support to firms investing in the North, and 3.8 percent settlement of inter-Korean political and military issues, such as the North's nuclear problem.

As for where to invest, 67.6 percent opted for the Pyongyang- Nampo area on the West coast and 20.6 percent cited the Najin- Sonbong Free Trade Zone on the northeastern coast.

Asked what industry they would invest in, 74.5 percent gave the light industry, 14.1 percent agriculture and fisheries, 5.8 percent transportation and tourism, and 3.8 percent mining.

As for the type of investment, 48.1 percent preferred equity investment in joint ventures, 23.6 percent opted for direct investment in a wholly-owned venture, and 13.2 percent wanted investment in "contractual joint ventures" where the North Korean investor holds controlling interest.

As for who should settle inter-Korean trade disputes, 60.4 percent gave an inter-Korean arbitration tribunal, 36.8 percent a third country and 2.8 percent North Korea.

As for North Korea's obstacles to outside investment, 56.5 percent cited political uncertainty, 14.1 percent strained inter- Korean relations, 5.5 percent the North's low international credit standing, 8.5 percent the lack of a market economy, 5.7 percent the lack of infrastructure.

Asked how they would raise the funds for investment in the North, 42.2 percent said they would use the company's reserve funds, while 41.2 percent replied they would borrow the funds from a bank. Those wishing to rely on the government's financial support, such as loans from the inter-Korean cooperation fund, accounted for only 12.7 percent.

Kim Yong-sam 'Ready' To Supply North With Food
SK0703114195 Seoul YONHAP in English 1131 GMT
7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Berlin, March 7 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam declared here

Tuesday [7 March] afternoon that his country is ready to provide North Korea with industrial materials, foodgrains and other daily necessities on a soft loan basis.

Speaking at a meeting of three German institutes of international relations in the Prince Palace on the third day of his visit to Germany, Kim said, "We will not spare any effort to promote inter- Korean cooperation in any area the North is interested in."

"History is working in favor of Korean unification," Kim stressed. "My belief is... that the globalization of the Republic of Korea will speed up reunification rather than impede it. Just as Germany's unification was facilitated by its integration in European affairs, Korean unification will be expedited by the Republic of Korea's full membership in the world community."

He added, "We seek to avoid the unnecessary costs and sacrifices of a hastened Korean unification and instead will gradually build a complete single national community. We are willing and able to do our utmost, regardless of whatever sacrifice may entail, to quicken our passage through the three phases of unification."

He defined the three phases as reconciliation and cooperation, a Korean commonwealth, and a single state for all Koreans.

Urging North Korea to adopt an attitude of reconciliation and cooperation with the South, Kim stressed, "If the two Koreas are to meet the challenges of the rapidly changing world, both must together endeavor to become one as soon as possible with a resolute and bold attitude."

Earlier in the day, Kim visited the Brandenburg Gate, accompanied by first lady Son Myong-sun.

Increase in Grain Imports by DPRK Reported
SK0703044495 Seoul YONHAP in English 0432 GMT
7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—North Korea's grain imports soared more than 400 percent between 1975 and 1992, while its grain exports plunged by 98.5 percent during the same period, the U.S. Agriculture Department has reported.

According to the data in international agriculture and trade reports issued last October, North Korea's grain imports were estimated to have stood at 224,463 tons in 1975, but increased to 409,440 tons in 1980 and to 1,259,893 tons in 1991.

The imports decreased to 923,650 tons in 1992.

Corn claimed the most of North Korea's grain imports in 1992, with 586,577 tons, followed by wheat with 325,152 tons and rice with 10,016 tons.

Major food grain exporters to the North since 1990 included China, Canada, Australia, Thailand, Vietnam,

India and Turkey. North Korea even imported 5,000 tons of rice from South Korea in 1991, according to the data.

In contrast, the communist country's exports of food grains reached 328,229 tons in 1975, but fell to 279,070 tons in 1980, 43,272 tons in 1990 and 4,920 tons in 1992. Only rice has been exported from North Korea since 1989.

Pyongyang's corn exports stopped since it sold 936 tons to Japan in 1988.

Importers of North Korea's grain included Indonesia, the former Soviet Union, European countries, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Zaire, Syria and Jordan in the 1970s. But only China has imported grain from North Korea since 1990.

The report said, "Estimates of North Korean agricultural trade confirm reports of poor harvests and consumption shortages requiring increased food imports."

The report attributed reasons for the probable decline in recent rice and corn production to cold weather, declining yields because of the soil degradation resulting from earlier efforts to intensify planting, low morale in the cooperative farms, and limited fuel for farm machinery.

Grain production in 1993 was thought to have fallen dramatically from the already low level of 1992, but more recent reports and analysis suggest that the 1993 decline may have been small, according to the data.

It added that North Korea's food situation, while not good, does not appear to have worsened in 1993.

Some reports indicate that 1994 grain production may increase from 1993 because there were mobilized efforts for agricultural improvements and good weather, the report said.

Pak Un-so on Providing Surplus Coal to DPRK

SK0703075895 Seoul YONHAP in English 0701 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—The government may consider offering surplus coal products to North Korea for barter, Vice International Trade and Industry Minister Pak Un-so said Tuesday [7 March].

Reporting to a cabinet meeting on pressing issues facing the nation's coal industry and the government's measures to solve them, Pak said that the government could use surplus coal products in a possible barter trade with Pyongyang as well as in thermoelectric power plants here as fuel.

Commenting on the recent turmoil in a mining region, Pak said the government plans to reduce coal production gradually so as not to destroy the livelihood of coal

miners and their families, and for the time being, maintain an annual 4 million to 5 million tons of coal production.

The miners staged a sit-in for five days, demanding that the government withdraw its plan to reduce coal production in the Kohan-Sabuk region. In an effort to meet their demand, the government offered to slow down the pace of reducing coal production and give financial support for alternate industries in the mining areas.

"The government keeps in stock 3,007,000 tons of coal, a seven months' supply, but will have to stock another 4,799,000 tons by 1999. One of the solutions to the coal glut may be a barter with North Korea," Pak said.

He also said that for the moment, the government will study ways to so flexibly manage the government's environmental standards for thermoelectric power plants as to consume an additional 166,000 tons of coal a year.

In a long-term measure, the government will construct two anthracite coal-fueled power plants at the 200,000-kilowatt level each, Pak explained.

First Shipment of DPRK Apples Arrives in Pusan

SK0603111395 Seoul YONHAP in English 1054 GMT 6 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pusan, March 6 (YONHAP)—North Korean apples have recently been introduced to the South for the first time since national division.

A Pusan customs official said Monday [6 March] a Belize-registry freighter reached the Pusan Harbor Sunday carrying 1,000 tons of North Korean apples.

The apples were part of the 7,000-ton apples of "Kukgwang" species produced in the Haeju area of North Korea set to be brought into the South by Paeksan Trading Co. of Seoul.

The apples, to be used in juice making, were loaded into the ship at the Songnim Port, which arrived at Pusan Sunday afternoon after making a port call at Nampo west of Pyongyang, the official said.

NUB: N-S Commodity Exchanges Increase in Jan

SK0703105695 Seoul YONHAP in English 1006 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—Commodity exchanges made between South and North Korea totaled 16,781,000 dollars in 103 cases last January on an approval basis, according to the National Unification Board [NUB] Tuesday [7 March].

The January total represents a rise of 41.3 percent over the same month of last year.

The volume breaks down to 10,487,000 dollars in North Korean commodities authorized for introduction and 6,294,000 dollars in South Korean items allowed to be shipped to the North.

Among the North Korean goods approved were steel and metallic goods which accounted for 47 percent of the total.

Others included textile (23.8 percent), herb medicinal items (21.5), farm goods (3.7), mineral items (0.3) and fishery goods (0.2).

The South Korean products permitted to be shipped to the North included textile goods (35.8 percent), farm products (4.3), machinery and electronic goods (0.5) and miscellaneous items (59.4).

Among the items were 3,000 cartons of choco pies, which the Orient Confectionery Co. furnished to the North as sample items for free of charge. One carton contains a dozen choco pies.

This was the second shipment of free sample goods to the North. In May 1993 the Miwon Co. shipped 4 tons of seasoning materials to the North as free sample.

Last year inter-Korean commodity exchanges totaled 228,944,000 dollars on an approval basis, up 15 percent over the previous year.

Most of the exchanges, up to 95.5 percent, made last year were "indirect exchanges" meaning deals made through overseas brokers or between South Korean firms' locally incorporated companies abroad and North Korean firms with payment made through overseas brokers.

* Ex-Envoy on Possibility for Change in DPRK

952C0064A Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 5 Jan 95
p 5

[Article by Kim Kyong-won, former ROK Ambassador to the United States: "Long March Toward Peace"]

[FBIS Translated Text] People have many wishes as they usher in the new year. The most urgent of all these wishes is one for peace as we mark the 50th year of the division of Korea.

We recall how we were horrified last year by the possibility of war breaking out as tension reached its height over North Korea's suspected nuclear weapon development program. The recent collapse of the Songsu Bridge struck fear into the heart of the public; but if war should break out on the Korean peninsula, the consequences would no doubt be beyond comparison, far more horrendous than the last Korean war.

Could peace take hold on the Korean peninsula in the new year? Could the year 1995 become the first year of peaceful coexistence between North and South? There some signs pointing to this possibility.

Signs of Change Inside North Korea

First, the death of Kim Il-song has opened up the possibility of change in North Korea's power structure and foreign relations that have remained unchanged for nearly a half century under his dictatorship. Of course, this is nothing more than a possibility. Nevertheless this possibility is certainly a new factor.

The picture of the post-Kim Il-song hierarchy is unclear. However, one thing is clear: a considerable section of North Korean elite believe that North Korea should end its current isolation for economic considerations.

The Geneva U.S.-North Korea accord also opens up the possibility of change in North Korea. To help fulfill this accord, we will have to pay a considerable amount of economic cost, but it is certain that peace on the Korean peninsula will solidify as a result. We can regard this cost as part of our national security budget.

However, the problem is that North Korea is not yet prepared to accept peace with us. Instead, North Korea seeks to alienate South Korea from the United States and marginalize the existence of South Korea by taking advantage of the window of contact opened between North Korea and the United States in the aftermath of the nuclear issue.

We are in a very delicate and complex position. The reason is that if we try to prevent North Korea from approaching the United States by excluding us, the United States—finding it necessary to expand its relations with North Korea in order to solve the nuclear issue—might tend to consider South Korea as bothersome; on the contrary, if we should not oppose but acquiesce in progress in North Korea-U.S. relations with the ROK left out in the cold, then it would ultimately have a decisive effect on the future of the Korean peninsula. That is why we need a high degree of strategic wisdom. As things stand now, it would be difficult to realize the kind of peace we want by a two-dimensional approach.

ROK's Delicate, Complex Position

Faced with difficult circumstances, one is apt to be swayed by an impulse to opt for an easy way out. Some people think that we should welcome progress in North Korea-U.S. relations because such progress is bound to bring openness and change to North Korea. To the contrary, others think that it is a dangerous thing for the United States, our ally, to improve its relations with North Korea while North Korea's attitude toward South Korea remains unchanged. Needless to say, neither can be a satisfactory option. That is why our government is apt to sway between two conflicting policies.

However, wandering is taboo. When it comes to policy, consistency is all important. The reason is that if the ROK Government wanders about without consistency,

North Korea will consider South Korea as unpredictable and become unable to pursue a rational policy toward the South.

We must bear in mind that if, for instance, the ROK should not stick to the ROK-U.S. understanding that the United States will not open a liaison office in Pyongyang unless North Korea agrees to North-South dialogue, North Korea would ignore the official stand of the ROK Government in forecasting the latter's future actions.

Inconsistent North Korea Policy, Taboo

The road to peace is not smooth. At times we feel angry about the interests of our neighboring countries. We may feel fortunate if we remember that post-Cold War armed conflicts broke out in Bosnia, Somalia, and Chechnya—areas where the interests of Big Powers were not in acute conflict.

Fortunate or not, we have no alternative but to strive to make a more stable peace take hold on the Korean peninsula by resourcefully bringing the interests of our neighboring Big Powers into harmony.

This requires above all a high degree of strategy, a consistent policy, and a seasoned ability to manage foreign relations. We must continue our long march toward peace in the new year.

Daily Analyzes U.S. Defense Report on Asia

SK0703084595 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 7 Mar 95 p 5

[Article by Kim Kyong-won, director of the Academy of Social Science, from the "Tuesday Commentary on World Affairs" column, entitled: "U.S. Security Role"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The U.S. Defense Department announced that it will maintain its armed forces in East Asia at the 100,000 level in the future. While the 1992 Defense Department report, which was made public after the cold war ended, revealed that a gradual reduction of U.S. Forces in East Asia would take place, the "report on strategy for East Asia," which was announced on 27 February, clearly revealed that the U.S. will continue to play its security role. What is behind the U.S. Government's revelation of the contents of this report at this point?

We believe that in announcing the report, the U.S. Government was paying attention to both its domestic and overseas audience. Its overseas audience includes traditional U.S. allies, friendly nations to the United States, and forces who are a threat or who are capable of threatening stability. The United States reaffirmed that it will faithfully fulfill its defense commitments to its traditional allies (ROK, Japan, and Australia) despite the end of the cold war. In particular, the United States must have thought it very important for it to relieve Japan from the anxiety that in the event that the United States can no longer play a security role, Japan would

have to adjust its policy to cope with the threat to regional security. The United States might have been concerned with the possibility that the ROK, anxious about the progress in the North Korea-U.S. nuclear agreement, would somehow hinder the resolution of the nuclear problem. Therefore, the United States might have thought it necessary to appease the ROK.

In addition, the United States might have judged it desirable to present a clear position to Southeast Asian countries that aren't U.S. allies, but have a positive view of the U.S. role. In particular, although Southeast Asian nations who seriously feel the threat China poses in problem-ridden territories are showing a somewhat vague attitude, in actuality, they hope that the United States will remain in this region.

Lastly, there is a (North Korean) force which threatens stability and a (Chinese) force which is able to threaten stability. The U.S. message toward North Korea is very clear. The report of the U.S. Defense Department made clear that it will not allow North Korea to destroy stability, irrespective of how the peace agreement and nuclear problems are dealt with. Undoubtedly, the United States hoped that the "report" would have effects of deterring North Korea's war provocations. The United States also made its position clear toward China that it will not agree with China attempting to grasp regional hegemony. Claiming that it is the traditional hegemonic force in Asia, China has drastically increased its military power recently, and its economic growth may threaten the balance of forces in this region. It is this very aspect of warning China against pursuing regional hegemonism that the U.S. Defense Department wishes to address in its report.

The U.S. Government attaches as much importance to its domestic audience as to overseas audiences. Recently, U.S. public opinion explicitly reflected a trend toward isolationism. Why should the United States continuously shoulder the military burden everywhere in the world at a time when the military threat to the United States has been removed? Is it not true that U.S. allies are enjoying a "free ride" while the United States is suffering economic difficulties? Clinton was elected U.S. President in 1992 on a pledge that he would give top priority to the U.S. economy. The Republican Party, which won the majority in both the Senate and House of Representatives in November last year, the first time in nearly half a century, is shouting the U.S.-first policy more loudly than the Democratic Party. Taking this into consideration, the U.S. Defense Department pointed out that the U.S. security role will not only contribute to regional stability, but will also work as a "means for increasing U.S. influence," thus emphasizing the economic importance of Asia.

The U.S. attitude has now become clear. In other words, the United States has expressed its intention to continue playing a security role even though the Cold War is over.

What is our position? Is there any need for us to share the expenses for maintaining U.S. forces in Korea when the

United States has vowed to maintain its troops in Korea in its own interest? Would it not be diplomatically advantageous to the demand withdrawal of U.S. forces? In fact, our Ministry of National Defense engages in a war of nerves every year with working-level officials from the U.S. Defense Department over the issue of sharing the expenses for maintaining U.S. forces in the ROK. In addition, our media has pointed out that the U.S. demand is unjust. However, we must think of more essential problems. We must first answer the question as to what we want before considering what the United States wants. If it is true that the role of U.S. forces in the ROK is essential to deterring North Korea's war provocations, then the money, totalling \$300 million, approximately 2 percent of our defense expenditure, which is the ROK Government's share to help maintain U.S. forces in the ROK, is not a large sum. What is important is our own judgment. We should carefully review the issue of maintaining U.S. forces in the ROK, irrespective of whether there is a North Korean threat. In other words, do we really believe that stability can be maintained in Northeast Asia only if there is no threat from North Korea, and that our nation's independence can be guaranteed without the U.S. security role; or do we believe the U.S. security role is continually needed?

That the report of the U.S. Defense Department is intended to persuade the U.S. public means the majority of the U.S. public can reject such persuasion. We should not act foolishly by regarding the position of the U.S. administration as an invariable policy, coping with it from this standpoint. Our policy should begin by reviewing what we really want.

Trade Association Views U.S. Antidumping Laws

*SK0403021795 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Mar 95 p 16*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) has recently filed comments with the U.S. Commerce Department on its new antidumping regulations, in the first attempt by the private agency of Korean exporters to present its views for reflection in U.S. legislation, KFTA said yesterday.

The comments call for more explicit definitions for foreign exporters of eight points—indirect purchase price sales, affiliated parties, use of averaging, level of trade adjustments, constructed export price (CEP) profit deductions, below-cost sales, constructed value profit and the use of facts otherwise available.

According to the written comment, the KFTA maintains that the use of indirect purchase price sales should be limited because margins often will be higher in CEP sales due in part to the fact that profit is deducted from CEP.

It pointed out that the new law is vague on the definition of "control" for dumping purposes, urging that a limit be placed on findings as to when two parties are affiliated. It went on that otherwise, many Korean companies,

which are members of very loosely affiliated "groups" or chaebol, will have increased difficulty in responding to dumping questionnaires.

Also pointing out that the new law requires that weighted-average price comparisons be made in antidumping investigations but that certain limited exceptions are provided for, the KFTA said that the exceptions should be applied on a very limited basis.

U.S. Group: Seoul Limiting Cable TV Access

*SK0503063395 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT
5 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, March 4 (YONHAP)—Motion Picture Association (MPA) of the United States submitted its proposition Saturday to the U.S. trade representatives that it will make efforts in further opening South Korea's cable television markets.

The association of eight U.S. movie- or TV-related companies said in its proposition that the South Korean Government is limiting the access of foreign programs and businesses to the South Korean cable television market, asking the U.S. Government to make efforts in removing various barriers the U.S. entertainment industry is facing.

The trade representatives is collecting opinions from U.S. businesses to designate unfair trade countries by the end of this month.

The proposition pointed out that foreign investment in South Korea's cable network will be allowed around 1997, but that the participating interest of foreign businesses in South Korea's program providing business is limited to 15 percent.

The limitation of foreigners' ownership should be repealed, the entertainment businesses said.

If a country is classified by the U.S. Government as unfair trade country, it is subjected to the U.S. measures in accordance with the U.S. trade act 301.

*** Realistic View of U.S. Interests Urged**

*952C0064B Seoul SINDONG-A in Korean Feb 95
pp 366-375*

[Article by Hyon Hong-chu, former ambassador to the United States and the United Nations: "Koreans' Perception of the United States: a Janus With the Faces of a Blood-Tied Ally and a Merchant"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The year 1994 has been a very significant year in ROK-U.S. relations. With the North Korean announcement in 1993 of its decision to withdraw from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the controversy over North Korea's suspected nuclear weapon development program began to heat up. Subsequently, events surrounding the nuclear issue unfolded at a breathtaking pace, climaxing in the 1993

May and June crises epitomized by the threat of turning South Korea into a "sea of flames," followed by a series of developments, such as former U.S. President Carter's visit to North Korea, the North-South agreement to hold a summit meeting, the sudden death of Kim Il-song, the Geneva U.S.-North Korea accord, and the U.S.-North Korea working-level contacts to discuss ways to implement this accord.

Amid these kaleidoscopic developments there was an invisible yet important change specifically in the Korean people's perception of the United States—Koreans became skeptical, at least. They began to ask themselves these questions: What is the United States to the ROK? Was our perception of the United States in the past correct? Is the United States our reliable ally? Or is our relationship nothing more than a connection between two merchants that can be severed at any time? Is our current relationship with the United States what it should be? Those were the questions our people began to ask themselves quietly but very seriously.

This skepticism is radically different from the so-called "anti-U.S. sentiment" that took our society by storm in the 1980's. If the anti-U.S. sentiment in the 1980's was the sentiment of the minority extremist group, the misgivings in 1994 were entertained by a majority of the very conservative forces who opposed the minority extremist group in the past. Compared with the radical nature of the slogans in the 1980's, the current misgivings are in the nature of inconspicuous and quiet mumbling devoid of slogans and banners.

From Liberator, Blood-Tied Ally to Merchant

Has this change been irrational? It is imperative to review the relationship between the two countries in the past half century in order that we may draw on the lessons of 50 years of ROK-U.S. relations in charting our future course for the next 50 years resourcefully.

The ROK-U.S. relationship has a history of more than 100 years, which includes such events as: the burning of the USS General Sherman in the late 19th century, the 1871 repelling of three U.S. warships that intruded into Korean waters, and the establishment of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations in the period of enlightenment. But it may be correct to say that a meaningful relationship began in 1945 when U.S. troops moved into the area below the 38th parallel in Korea and established military rule in this part of the Korean peninsula following the end of World War II. In the ensuing 50 years, our people's perception of the United States and the Americans has undergone a lot of change.

Shortly after liberation, the U.S. Forces were seen as "the liberators" who set free our country from the yoke of Japanese imperialism. During the Korean war, the image of the United States as "the comrade in arms" and "the ally" became popular as youths of the two countries shed blood by fighting side by side under the slogan of defending freedom. This perception was enhanced when

our country participated in the Vietnam war. In the post-Korean war period of rehabilitation and reconstruction, the United States played a role as the "aid provider" by single-handedly taking charge of economic aid to our country. Throughout the 1960's at least, despite occasional shadows, the United States gave us a positive impression as the champion of freedom, democracy, and fairness, as well as that of a rich and powerful country.

In fact, this favorable perception has continued through the 1970's up until now. Nevertheless, beginning in the early 1970's, controversy arose, in conjunction with the internal political situation in our country, over the question: Is the United States "the supporter of the democracy movement" or "the vindicator of the authoritarian regime"? In the early 1980's a negative image of the United States emerged in the course of the controversy over the question of what role the United States played, particularly in the bloody suppression of the Kwangju popular uprising. As a consequence, the question of right or wrong aside, student and antigovernment dissident groups in those days came to have a deep-rooted negative perception of the United States, which still cast a dark shadow upon our bilateral relationship.

As our economic strength grew and our exports to the United States rapidly expanded in the early 1980's, we began to look upon the United States as a "merchant" because of the U.S. trade pressures.

If so, which is the real image of the United States? An answer to this question can be found by examining the question: To what degree does our perception of the United States in all areas such as, political, security, diplomatic, trade, and cultural, match reality, and where does the discrepancy lie?

Discrepancy Between Perception, Reality

First, by examining the role the United States played in our domestic politics in the past, we find the two-sidedness of the U.S. role as "the supporter of the democratic forces" and as "the vindicator of the authoritarian regime." The records show that the U.S. attempted to stop and oppose the military regime immediately after the 16 May [1991] military coup, and took a stand against the 12 December [1979] military takeover, as well as the fact that the United States had a strong aversion to any attempt to alter the existing order by force and took every opportunity to express opposition to the oppression of human rights and demand the restoration of civilian rule. All this highlights the image of the United States as "the champion of democracy."

There is also another striking side, namely, that the United States recognized the successive authoritarian regimes and cooperated with them on the security, diplomatic, and political matters. This flip side stemmed from the pragmatic consideration that the United States had no choice but to "deal with the government that actually exists," as well as its strategy of developing the economy first and then proceeding to advance democracy in its wake.

These opposing perceptions of the United States are based on reality. U.S. diplomacy is founded on democracy, and its pragmatic side may be considered as a temporary and limited nature. This is evident from the fact that controversy over democracy and human rights markedly diminished during the Sixth Republic and that diplomatic tension has dramatically subsided, with the overall relationship between the two countries on an even keel since the inauguration of the present government.

It was in the early 1980's that the image of "the United States the merchant" became conspicuous. There were a spate of antidumping suits against our exports to the United States from textiles to steel, semiconductors, and even albums, the imposition of countervailing tariffs, as well as Super Section 301 suits, along with the mounting pressures for market-opening. All this caused a major change in our perception of the United States as "a generous, rich country" in our minds.

More recently, the United States attempted to pressure our country to purchase its surplus military hardware in connection with the sales of F-16's and Patriot missiles by taking advantage of our special security interest. Some quarters even charged that the United States created a nonexistent security crisis to facilitate the sales of these weapons.

It is true that the United States has persistently exercised an aggressive pressure for market-opening while strengthening the protective mechanism at home in an effort to reduce its staggering trade deficit. Nevertheless, we need to remember that the United States has been the most open market in the world, and that its trade pressures were not limited to our market but applied to all of its trade partners, particularly those with a surplus in trade with the United States.

In order for the allegations that the United States fabricated a security crisis and attempted to dump obsolete hardware to gain credence, they need solid evidence rather than vague speculation or mere hearsay. In the trade and economic fields we see not one face but more than two faces of the United States which appear alternately.

Throwback Perhaps to 'Do Not Trust the United States'

We recall that the course leading to the Geneva U.S.-North Korea accord last October gave rise to considerable misgivings as to whether the United States is a reliable ally or it is trying to strike a deal with North Korea behind our backs. Despite the assurance of our government that it held full advance and follow-up consultations with the United States, there were such plausible rumors that our working-level diplomatic groups posted in Geneva and Beijing kept their ears open to garner information on the backdoor U.S.-North Korea contacts and that the United States presented the draft of the U.S.-North Korea accord to the North Korean side before consulting us.

In connection with the U.S.-North Korea deal over the recent incident in which the U.S. Army helicopter strayed into North Korea airspace across the armistice line, the United States is suspected of having been ensnared in the persistent plot of North Korea or knowingly agreed to have direct contacts with North Korea by overstepping the bounds of the Armistice Agreement. Shortly after liberation the maxim circulated which said: "Do not be fooled by the Soviet Union, nor trust the United States." There seems to be enough reason to suspect that this aphorism may be coming to life once again.

However, in this case as in others, there is a marked disparity between what this impression preaches and the facts. It is a fact that the United States was in a hurry to reach an accord with North Korea, partly out of the necessity to maintain the regime of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), and partly because of the political consideration for the pending elections. It is also a fact that the hurried negotiations left an indelible impression that the United States failed to gain what it should and could have gained from North Korea. Nevertheless, there were full consultations with us before and after the negotiations; the United States made the resumption of North-South dialogues a precondition for the implementation of the second phase of the U.S.-North Korea accord as demanded by our government; and there are signs indicating that the United States took our stand into consideration in handling the question of exchanging liaison offices with North Korea. It is evident that the United States has exerted efforts to abide by its moral obligation to us.

What's more, so far there has been no evidence whatsoever that the United States engaged in a secret negotiation with North Korea behind our backs. In view of the close ties Seoul and Washington have maintained by leaving North Korea out in the cold, it is rather natural that we should feel uncomfortable about the series of events including the direct U.S.-North Korea negotiations and the agreement to exchange liaison offices between the United States and North Korea. However, it cannot be other than a stretch of logic to draw the conclusion that "the United States is not trustworthy" based on this uncomfortable feeling.

A cool scrutiny of the U.S. interests indicates that the United States has little to gain by engaging in secret negotiations with North Korea behind our backs. It is rather clear that the United States would suffer losses from such action. There is a saying that in international relations there is no such thing as lasting friends, and the only thing that lasts is concern for national interests. When we apply the meaning of this dictum to ROK-U.S. relations, we arrive at this conclusion: Although there is no such requirement that the United States fulfill its moral obligation to us at the expense of its national interests, the ROK and the United States need each other and fulfill their moral obligations to each other as long as the two countries at least have common interests.

Myth of Omnipotent U.S.

In our perception of the United States, there is a tendency to exaggerate the U.S. influence over our country.

Recently, the measure of exaggeration has diminished a lot. But at one time people thought that the United States was so strong that it could have us at its beck and call in our domestic politics. Typical of this perception is the view that in the process leading to the announcement of the 29 June [1987] proclamation, the single personal letter from then U.S. President Reagan had a greater impact than the widespread antigovernment sentiment and anger of the middle class.

However, from the testimonies by those who were involved in the process it becomes clear that true, the expression of misgivings on the part of the United States played no small part in forming a national consensus in favor of "a transition to civilian rule," but the basic framework for settling the unrest was already in place when the personal letter of the U.S. president was delivered and Assistant Secretary Gaston Sigur was dispatched to Seoul.

With regard to the suspected U.S. role in the suppression of the Kwangju popular uprising, one may surmise, from the testimony given by then U.S. Ambassador William Glysten, that the United States did not support the ROK military out of consideration for its own interest but was so confused by the sudden turn of the event that it had to watch the development helplessly, with its arms folded.

In connection with the nuclear issue, some U.S. quarters called for a preemptive strike on the nuclear facility in Yongbyon. But on the other hand, there was a stronger skepticism as to whether the United States would be able to settle the matter by a surgical strike without suffering from the unpredictable consequences of such action.

Needless to say, the United States is certainly the only superpower in the post-Cold War period. But the U.S. Armed Forces which demonstrated their awesome power in the Gulf war were humiliated by the poorly armed guerrillas of the local warlords in Somalia. This is to say that the United States is a powerful country, but it is not omnipotent. [passage omitted]

Image of Merchant To Grow

The image of the United States and the Americans as perceived by us in all areas, political, economic, security, and cultural, has dual and conflicting aspects. The Americans have many faces at the same time. They deal with authoritarian regimes while championing democracy, do not hesitate to take a pragmatic line toward North Korea while they are our comrades in arms and allies bound by blood ties, pursue protectionist trade policies while advocating free trade, show powerlessness at times while so powerful, and are benevolent while egoistic.

One of these many faces manifested itself saliently according to the changing situation at a particular time.

The face of "the liberator" was the image of the victor in World War II; the face of "the blood ally" was the image of the leader of an alliance dedicated to thwart the expansion of communism in the Cold War period; the face of "the generous, rich country" was the image of the United States which mobilized its awesome economic power in post-war reconstruction. The image of the United States "the merchant" came to the fore in the period of economic difficulty during which the United States concentrated on its economic recovery rather than playing the role of the international police. Our perception of the United States will become more accurate when we understand these dual and contemporary characteristics of the United States and the American people.

If so, what kind of image will the United States present to us in the future, at least in the next several years?

First, the United States will become more introversive than extroversive for the time being. Given the large amount of difficult problems yet to solve, such as crime, poverty, narcotics, and welfare, as well as the gloomy prospect for reducing the fiscal and trade deficit, both the administration and Congress will take great pains to resolve these problems.

The face of "the merchant" will become prominent in this course. The pressures on its trade partners will increase while the United States aggressively continues to pursue a self-interested trade policy. There will be a lot of frictions with the emergent World Trade Organization (WTO) regime. The Democratic and Republican Parties have the same goal of making the United States a big economic power despite their different approaches.

Second, the deep-rooted rivalry between internationalism and isolationism will continue. In the United States, there have always been isolationist groups in both the Democratic and Republican Parties across the party lines, trying to hold the general internationalist trend in check. The Republican Party-dominated House and Senate will call for a defense buildup, and at the same time, strongly demand that the allies bear a greater share of the cost of stationing U.S. Forces.

It is our general opinion that with the Republican Party in the majority in Congress, the United States will more closely cooperate with us in the defense field than it did under the Democratic Party-dominated Congress. But it must be borne in mind that such closer cooperation will involve the question of to what degree we will be ready to accept the U.S. stand that stresses our obligation as an ally, strongly rejecting any free ride on defense.

Closer ROK-U.S. Ties Possible

The stunning defeat of the Democratic Party in last year's congressional and gubernatorial elections is taken as a seismic change in U.S. politics transcending the simple fact that the Republicans replaced the Democrats

as the majority party. In the views of critics, the middle class used to feel estranged and exploited under the Democratic government which traditionally sought big government as the keynote of its policy, and in the latest elections they revolted in droves in favor of the Republican Party, as illustrated by the fact that many prominent Democratic politicians, including House Speaker Thomas Foley and New York Governor Mario Cuomo, were defeated whereas all the Republican incumbents were reelected without an exception.

The U.S. Congress will continue to put pressures on the administration not only to downsize the government structure and personnel but also to reduce government functions. In the economic field the Republican Party will strive to pursue its traditional economic stand of seeking to attain economic growth through the vitalization of private enterprise. As long as the trade deficit remains, pressures on the trade partners will continue as before.

Lastly, U.S. policies and measures and reactions based on the American values will continually unfold. The United States will unceasingly seek human rights, free trade, environmental protection, etc., although the degree and methods of the pursuit may vary, because these are not the keynotes underlying the policies of the Democratic Party alone, but the principles deeply rooted in the American political, economic, and cultural life.

There is no simple answer to the question "What is the United States to us?" Any attempt to find a simple answer is just like a blind man fumbling with the elephant.

Nevertheless there is one thing clear, that is, that when all is said and done, the United States is "the country with which we have the closest ties." Our bilateral relationship is really extensive and profound, ranging over all fields, political, security, trade, and cultural. On top of that, the extent of democracy and market economy shared by the ROK and the United States as the basis of globalization is growing, and the common ground will enable our two countries to forge closer ties in the next 50 years than we did these past 50 years.

These days some quarters call for a multidirectional foreign policy, an end to an out-and-out pro-American foreign policy, and even a foreign policy detached from the United States. We wonder whether they made a full consideration of our national interests before making such demand. If all relationships, personal and international, can be maintained only through constant care just as we water the plant in a flower pot every day, nothing is more important in developing a healthier ROK-U.S. relationship than for the two countries to continue their efforts to accept each other's needs and demands on the basis of the mutual recognition of their differences.

The image of the United States took different forms in different times and situations, and the United States has been an entity represented by the combination of all

these differing images. We should not alternate between joy and sorrow, believing that any one of these images is all that the United States stands for.

When we view the United States according to our own principles and evaluations, the disparity between our perception of the United States and what the United States really is will be narrowed considerably, opening a new horizon for the ROK-U.S. relationship as we approach the 21st century.

Seoul, Israel Agree to Mutual Military Attaches
SK0603012095 Seoul YONHAP in English 0003 GMT
6 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Israel have agreed to place one military attache each at their respective embassies in the other's capital, Defense Ministry officials said Monday.

The government may assign a military officer to the Korean Embassy in Israel as early as in October if everything goes smoothly, and the ministry has already selected a colonel for the post, a ministry official said.

Seoul To Use 'Segyehwa' To Mean 'Globalization'
SK0603084295 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT
6 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 6 (YONHAP)—The Information Ministry has decided to use "Segyehwa" as the official term expressing "globalization," the ministry's gazette, the KUKCHONG SINMUN, reported Monday [6 March].

Officials explained that the expression "globalization" tends to have a limited meaning of international economics, which is confined to seeing the world as a global market.

On the other hand, the officials stated, the country's globalization scheme has a unique concept inherent to Korea, that is a national strategy aiming to make the country an advanced nation in all fields.

Citing the foreign news media's phonetic expression of Korean "chaebol" for the English word "conglomerates," an official said that the government is to use the word "Segyehwa" as a unique concept.

However, the Information Ministry is discussing with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on whether to attach a dilative English phrase, "total globalization policy," to the word to avoid misunderstanding on the part of foreigners.

Securities Firms Allowed To Operate Overseas
SK0703004795 Seoul YONHAP in English 0026 GMT
7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—Securities firms may now voluntarily open overseas

representative offices and establish business setups such as locally incorporated affiliates or branches, except in several world financial centers like New York and London.

The Economy and Finance Ministry, in a bid to encourage securities firms to venture overseas to keep up with the trend of financial autonomy and opening, Tuesday eased restrictions on domestic securities firms' establishment of overseas offices. The relaxation goes into effect this year.

Restrictions have completely been removed for the opening of representative offices for the purpose of gathering information and conducting market surveys.

For the establishment of overseas business setups such as subsidiaries and branches, however, restrictions remain unchanged for such world financial centers as London, New York, Hong Kong and Tokyo, where offices are concentrated and excessive competition is feared.

The number of years required for establishment of overseas business setups after opening liaison offices is to be reduced from the previous two years to one year effective this year.

South Korean securities firms now maintain a total of 80 offices in eight cities - New York, London, Tokyo, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, Shanghai and Amsterdam. The figure breaks down to 19 affiliates, 3 branches and 58 representative offices.

Democratic Liberal Party Holds Policy Debate

*SK0603031895 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT
6 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 6 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) held a policy debate Monday afternoon to evaluate its performances in the past two years and discuss future policy tasks.

Two keynote papers were delivered on sociopolitical and economic issues at the gathering held at the small conference room of the National Assemblymen's hall on the occasion of the second anniversary of the launching of the Kim Yong-sam administration.

In his paper on politics and society, Hyon Sung-il, president of Kukmin University, cited "institutionalization of reform and globalization" as future tasks of the government party.

Referring to the local election, Hyon called for the "depoliticization of local governments" if the legislature is to be empowered to legislate laws on administrative organization and tax imposing rights according to its intentions.

He voiced support for banning political parties from fielding candidates for not only administrative heads and councilmen of counties, wards and small cities, but also for provincial governors and special city mayors.

In particular, he suggested that the constitution be revised to introduce a four-year presidential term that can be extended by another term, and to install a vice president whose tenure of office is four years and who can serve for another consecutive term.

Hyon made the suggestion pointing out that the current one five-year presidential term system hinders the nation's development, and that the proposed one is closer to the original presidential system.

Kim Chin-hyon, chairman of the Globalization Promotion Committee, said in a paper dealing with economic issues that it is necessary to streamline "the loose organization of non-economic ministries."

"Deregulation should be promoted gradually and continuously by inaugurating an agency that takes charge of it in a comprehensive and systematic manner," he said.

Kim called for steps promoting peace between the labor and management and uprooting real estate speculations by ensuring a successful implementation of the real name system in real estate transactions, Kim said.

Six persons took part in the policy debate. They were Pak Chae-chang, dean of the College of Political Science and Law, Sukmyong Women's University, Yun Chong-suk, professor of Chungang University, Cha Tong-se, director of the Korea Institute for Economics and Trade, Choe Chong-im, acting managing editor of the CHOSON ILBO, and Reps. Yi In-che and Yi Myong-pak.

DP Continues Attempt To Deter Election Revision

*SK0603071695 Seoul YONHAP in English 0438 GMT
6 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 6 (YONHAP)—With local elections less than four months away, tension between political parties is mounting over the controversial revision to the integrated election law.

The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) held a series of meetings on Monday morning to discuss ways to cope with the opposition Democratic Party's (DP) move to block the DLP's attempt to pass the revision at the National Assembly.

The DLP held an expanded party officials meeting and an emergency meeting of lawmakers Monday morning, one after another, and criticized that the DP's move as "an unlawful and violent act."

The revision calls for banning political parties from nominating candidates in the local elections, slated for June 27, for the posts of chief administrators and councilmen of the lowest administrative units—counties, wards and smaller cities.

Senior members of the DP blocked Rep. Hwang Nak-chu (DLP), National Assembly speaker, and Rep. Yi Han-tong (DLP), vice speaker, from going to their offices

early Monday morning in order to deter the ruling party's possible attempt to railroad the revision through the National Assembly.

For the same purpose, other DP members staged a sit-in strike in the conference room of the National Assembly's Home Affairs Committee.

Rep. Pak Pom-chin, DLP spokesman, said, "the virtual detaining by DP lawmakers of the speaker and vice speaker will be criticized by the people as an unprecedented unlawful and violent act, which is unimaginable in a law-governed country."

DP said its lawmakers will not participate in the 16 standing committees in the National Assembly on Monday.

DLP's Secretary-general Rep. Kim Tok-yong proposed to his DP counterpart Rep. Choe Nak-to to hold negotiations, but Rep. Choe refused. "We've already decided not to have any negotiations in regard to this issue."

Rep. Pak Chi-won, DP spokesman, said, "The DP cannot help taking such drastic measures to deter the DLP's attempt to railroad the revision to the integrated election law through the National Assembly. All the party members will be united to block the DLP's attempt without fail."

Meanwhile, the DLP said it can convene a special session of the National Assembly.

DLP's floor leader Hyon Kyong-tae said, "if the plenary session of the National Assembly cannot be held due to the opposition party's obstruction, we don't have any alternative but to summon a special session shortly after this special session finishes."

DP Keeping House Speakers From Leaving Home *SK0603004495 Seoul YONHAP in English 0022 GMT 6 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 6 (YONHAP)—Members of the opposition Democratic Party (DP) are blocking the National Assembly speaker and vice speaker from going to their offices early Monday morning to deter the ruling party's possible attempt to railroad a revision to the integrated election law through the National Assembly.

Some 20 DP members are being deployed to the official residence of Speaker Hwang Nak-chu to keep him from going to the assembly office and another 20 members are sent to the residence of Vice Speaker Yi Han-tong for similar purposes.

The opposition party's action is designed to block the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP)'s introduction to the National Assembly of an amendment bill that calls for banning political parties from nominating candidates in the local elections for the posts of chief administrators

and councilmen of the lowest administrative units—counties, wards and smaller cities.

DP spokesman Pak Chi-won said that his party is taking such action inevitably to deter the ruling party's railroading of the revision bill through the legislature.

A party official revealed the DP members will stay at the residences of the speaker and vice speaker until the on-going parliamentary session closes.

DP Moves 'Illegal Abduction'

SK0703054595 Seoul YONHAP in English 0512 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly remains stalemated for the second consecutive day Tuesday as the opposition Democratic Party (DP) has been blocking the house speaker, vice speaker and home affairs committee chairman from attending the parliament.

A group of DP members were deployed to the residences of Speaker Hwang Nak-chu and Vice Speaker Yi Han-tong from early Monday morning to deter him from leaving for the parliament in an apparent action against the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP)'s introduction of a revision to the integrated election law.

An extremely tense political situation is expected as the ruling DLP has termed the DP's moves as "illegal abduction" and decided to ask for judicial action against those involved.

The opposition party, however, is adamant in keeping the speakers at home to nip in the bud the ruling party's plan to railroad the revision bill through the legislature.

The DLP-drafted revision bill calls for banning the political parties from nominating candidates in the election of chief administrators and councilment of the lowest administrative units—counties, smaller cities and wards.

The DLP convened a senior post holders meeting Tuesday morning and concluded that it will ask for political and judicial action for the DP's moves.

DLP Spokesman Pak Pom-chin said after the meeting that the "illegal house detention of the speaker and vice speaker and the forcible abduction of Home Affairs Committee Chairman Kim Ki-pae and Committee's DLP Manager Hwang Yun-ki" is unthinkable in a law-governed country.

"The judicial action will include our party's lawsuit against those DP lawmakers who engaged in the illegal moves," the spokesman explained.

He then urged the opposition party to cooperate in normalizing the National Assembly by stopping their "illegal activities."

In the meantime, the opposition DP called on the ruling party to withdraw the revision to the integrated election law.

DP Floor Leader Sin Ki-ha visited speaker Hwang's residence and reportedly asked for the DLP's withdrawal of the amendment bill, explaining to him that the DP's action to block the speaker is inevitable as long as the DLP attempts to force its passage through the legislature.

DP President Yi Ki-taek told reporters that his party will deter the railroading of the revision bill by all means, claiming that the ruling party's attempt is unthinkable at a time when the local elections are only three months away.

The opposition party also decided to continue their deterrence of the speakers' attendance to the parliament until March 15, the closing date of another special parliamentary session. The convocation of its opening was announced unilaterally by the DLP.

DP Proposing Bipartisan Talks

SK0703123595 Seoul YONHAP in English 1230 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—The opposition Democratic Party [DP] is studying the idea of proposing bipartisan political negotiations around Thursday [9 March] this week when a new assembly sitting opens in connection with a controversial election law amendment bill.

A DP source said Tuesday the bipartisan negotiations under review are to be attended by six key functionaries from each side and an agreement, if any, should be made with unanimity among all the participants.

"Since the current interparty standoff is prone to add to people's distrust in politics, we are thinking of proposing to the ruling party negotiations to find a way out of the confrontation," he said.

So far, the opposition party has ruled out any talks with the ruling camp so far as the ruling party-proposed amendment to the election law is concerned.

A political observer said the democrats might have chosen to have talks because public opinion has turned less favorable to their recent physical actions against ruling party leaders.

He noted DP legislators have been keeping the assembly speaker and vice speaker from leaving their homes and whisked two ruling party leaders of the assembly Home Affairs Committee away to remote areas Monday.

DLP Rejects DP Debate Proposal

SK0703074495 Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) rejected the

opposition Democratic Party (DP)'s proposal Tuesday [7 March] to hold a debate on the constitutionality of the DLP-initiated move to prohibit the political parties from nominating candidates in the local elections for the basic administrative units.

Refusing DP President Yi Ki-taek's such proposal, DLP Spokesman Pak Pom-chin asked for a normal discussion of the issue in the National Assembly and demanded the opposition party immediately lift its "illegal detention" of House Speaker Hwang Nak-chu and Vice Speaker Yi Han-tong at their residences.

"Before making such a proposal, the DP should first lift its illegal confinement of the speaker and vice speaker," said the spokesman, adding that such a debate can be realized naturally when the opposition party attends the Standing Committee sessions in the forthcoming special parliamentary session.

Pak claimed that the people will have a full understanding of each policy of the ruling and opposition parties when the lawmakers debate at the parliament.

He then expressed the hope that the DP leader's proposal would provide an impetus for bipartisan dialogue on the local elections-related issue, saying, "The DP seems to have changed their minds. Previously, it (DP) boycotted any form of dialogue or discussion on that issue."

DP Disperses From Assembly Hall

SK0703104195 Seoul YONHAP in English 0956 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)—Opposition Democratic Party [DP] legislators and other DP officials who had been staying in the Assembly Hall overnight to prepare against any attempt of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party to push through an amendment to the election law, dispersed and returned home Tuesday [7 March] afternoon as the 172nd Special Assembly came to an end.

A DP source said the DP solons, their assistants and party headquarters officials will have free times until immediately before the new 173rd sitting opens on Thursday.

The party, however, decided to continue to block Assembly Speaker Hwang Nak-chu and DLP-side Vice Speaker Yi Han-tong from leaving their homes.

Despite the dispersion, party head Yi Ki-taek and other top DP leaders are to remain in the Yi's Assembly Hall office to be ready for any contingency.

The decision was made in a series of party meetings such as a caucus, a Party Affairs Committee meeting and a meeting of the party head and deputy heads.

Damage From Toksan Group Bankruptcy Assessed

SK0403041395 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
4 Mar 95 p 17

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hurt by the Toksan Group bankruptcy, the subsidiaries of Koryo Cement are poised to follow suit, creating upheaval in the financial market.

Provincial companies in Kwangju and Chollanam-to which have business ties with the bankrupt groups are going under in increasing numbers, hurting the regional economy in the bank-ward region.

According to the Office of Bank Supervision yesterday, Koryo Cement and two other companies were declared bankrupt, having failed to honor maturing bills worth 44.3 billion won.

Koryo Cement, which had written loan guarantees for Toksan worth 270 billion won due to its special relationship with it, has nine subsidiaries and owes 12 banks about 162 billion won.

Pak Song-sop, chairman of the Toksan Group, is elder brother of Pak Song-hyon who resigned as president of Koryo Cement after his company faced bankruptcy due to its huge loan guarantees for Toksan.

But banks will have little difficulty in retrieving their loans as they hold collateral worth more than 200 billion won, according to the banking watchdog body.

Of the 28 subsidiaries of the Toksan Group, nine including Mudung Construction have gone bust, dishonoring bills worth 72.2 billion won.

"Banks appear unlikely to be hurt much by the bankruptcy but non-bank institutions will suffer huge losses because their holdings of collateral fall far short of the value of their loans," an OBS official said.

As a matter of fact, subcontractors, financial institutions and citizens in Kwangju are in big trouble with the bankruptcy of Toksan and Koryo Cement.

According to Bank of Korea branches in Kwangju and Chollanam-to, some 700 small firms in the region involved with the two bankrupt groups, directly or indirectly, have been threatened by chain bankruptcies after failing to collect on bills issued by Toksan and Koryo Cement.

Officials of Kwangju City and Chollanam-to are busy drawing up measures to head off the latest financial crisis which may deal a fatal blow to the regional economy.

They urged Mudung Construction and other construction units of the Toksan Group to continue construction of apartments and promised to provide emergency funds for subcontractors in the region.

The Kwangju Chamber of Commerce and Industry and financial institutions there said the government's provision of 60 billion won is a group in the bucket in

comparison to the damage sustained by companies in Kwangju, noting that Toksan's total debt will amount to 550 billion won.

Financial analysts lashed out at the government, saying there is not a single government organization that calculates the damages done to non-bank financial institutions.

The Ministry of Finance and Economy, which is tasked with overseeing non-bank financial institutions, indeed has yet to unveil an exact figure for the damages wrought on non-bank financial institutions. But market watchers say it will be huge, taking into account the fact that non-bank institutions have little, if any, collateral for their loans.

Unofficial tallies show that short-term investment and finance companies extended some 100 billion won in loans to Toksan and merchant banks loaned about 65 billion won.

Chemical Firm Secret Takeover Stirs Controversy

SK0403015195 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Mar 95 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tongbu Chemical Co.'s clandestine move to take over Han-Nong Corp. is whipping up a storm of controversy, as it scoffed at one of the securities and exchange act's principles, the protection of existing management through transparent mergers and acquisitions.

Composite fertilizer manufacturing Tongbu, which owned 9.1 percent of Han-Nong shares, secretly acquired another 9.2 percent through use of bank money trusts, increasing its total stake in Korea's largest manufacturer of agrochemicals to 18.3 percent.

Then, Tongbu ousted President Sin Chun-sik and other executives in a general shareholders' meeting Tuesday, in league with other large shareholders.

A firm or individual is barred from owning more than 10 percent of a listed firm's outstanding shares for its or his own account unless it meets with approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The fertilizer manufacturer capitalized on bank money trusts to go about obtaining a more than 10 percent equity stake in Han-Nong. Eligible trust management companies are exempted from responsibility to report their massive holdings of a particular stock.

The exemption is designed for unspecific money trusts, where funds of many unknown investors are arbitrarily invested. Thus, share holdings of money trusts have little to do with a particular investor's interests.

But it is a different story when an investor specifies where his funds are to be invested, as was the case of Tongbu. When the investor requests a bank to exercise

voting rights of shares held by specific money trusts, the bank simply has no means of saying no.

To remove this loophole, the Ministry of Finance and Economy plans to require investors to disclose any purchase of a more than 5 percent equity stake in a listed company using specific money trusts, providing the management with an opportunity to protect itself.

Also at issue is the fact that Tongbu Chemical mobilized other related companies to go around the 10 percent ownership limit.

Tongbu Chemical and four other related companies had amassed 18.31 percent of Han-Nong shares through specific bank money trusts.

These other companies have nothing to do with Tongbu Chemical in the eyes of the securities and exchange laws, in which the 10 percent limit also applies to related companies. But the laws see them as related, only when one owns more than 35 percent of the other or vice versa.

In the meantime, the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) embarked on an investigation of the case for possible violations of the fair trade act on the part of Tongbu Chemical.

A large business group is required to report to the FTC, when it moves to obtain control of a firm by acquiring more than 20 percent of the firm's outstanding shares.

Government Meets With Miners Joint Committee

SK0403015995 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Mar 95 pp 8, 9

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SABUK, Kangwon Province—The government will designate major coal-mining regions in this eastern province, where miners in Kohan and Sabuk along with their family members have staged massive protest rallies, as a special zone to speed up regional development.

At the same time, it will enact a special law to promote the development of regions with now defunct coal mines as a means of fostering these areas as tourism zones, Vice Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy Pak Un-so said yesterday.

Meeting with representatives of the joint committee of miners here, Pak said the government will also extend some 24 billion won (about \$30 million) in soft loans to miners and mining companies in Sabuk and Kohan in an

attempt to help them seek alternative jobs or businesses. The amount is equivalent to the government-purchase price of the gap between the current annual turnover volume of 2 million tons in the two regions and the future production volume of 1.7 million tons to be achieved under the government's policy to rationalize the domestic coal industry.

To propel the start-up of new businesses which will replace the declining coal-mining business in Kangwon Province, the government will work out financial support measures under which those founding new business concerns will be able to receive soft loans amounting to 50 percent of their investment, said Pak.

Noting that the coal production would continue to far exceed the demand in the future, he said that the government will reduce total annual production in Kohan and Sabuk to 1.7 million tons within the next five years.

Most of the government's financial supports will be focused on the establishment of such coal-substitute industries as manufacturing and leisure, he added.

In keeping with the government's policy, several enterprises here, including Tongwon and Samtan, are moving to set up a ski resort or a factory producing coaches and freight cars.

Apart from the movements, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy is planning to establish a casino for domestic and foreign tourists here through policy consultations with relevant government authorities.

Between 1989 and 1994, the government poured a total of 2.1 trillion won (roughly \$2.6 billion) into the projects to streamline the coal-mining industry, which broke down into 1.7 trillion won towards welfare projects for miners and 400 billion won for the restructuring of the coal-mining industry.

In the meantime, representatives of the miners' committee reached a dramatic compromise with Vice Minister Pak yesterday, ending their five-day-long protest rally.

After holding negotiations with Pak for about two hours in the morning, the representatives accepted the government's package of measures to develop the coal-mining regions and extend financial supports to miners.

With the amicable settlement of the disputes, miners have scrapped its earlier plan to stage a massive protest rally against the government Sunday.

Burma

Officials, Texaco, Nippon Oil Sign Contract

*BK0703023195 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese
1330 GMT 6 Mar 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A ceremony to sign production sharing contracts for oil and natural gas exploration and production in the Union of Myanmar's [Burma] offshore oil exploration block N-10 was held at the Ministry of Energy Meeting Hall on Prome Road at 0930 this morning. Energy Minister U Khin Maung Thein delivered an address. Later, agreements were signed and related documents were issued.

After the signing ceremony, executives from Texaco, Premier, and Nippon Oil paid a courtesy call on Energy Minister U Khin Maung Thein at the Energy Ministry Reception Hall. During the meeting, the executives noted that their companies would like to acquire more offshore exploration sites and carry out widespread oil and gas exploration activities.

Minister U Khin Maung Thein hosted a dinner at the People's Park Restaurant in honor of the signing ceremony. The dinner was attended by Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, deputy prime minister; cabinet ministers; responsible personnel; executives from Texaco, Premier, and Nippon Oil; and other invited guests.

Mitsubishi of Japan Signs MOU on Cooperation

*BK0703021295 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese
1330 GMT 6 Mar 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. Makoto Kuroda, executive vice president of Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation and former deputy minister of international trade and industry, and his party paid a courtesy call on Vice Admiral Maung Maung Khin, chairman of Myanmar [Burma] Investment Commission and deputy prime minister, and Brigadier General Abel, minister of national planning and economic development, at the office of the Myanmar Investment Commission at 1030 this morning. During the meeting, Commission Chairman Vice Adm. Maung Maung Khin and Minister Abel held cordial and frank discussions on Myanmar's economic, social, and political developments and on investment opportunities in Myanmar.

Later, at 1100, Brig. Gen. Abel, minister of national planning and economic development, and Mr. Makoto Kuroda, executive vice president of Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation, signed a memorandum of understanding [MOU] on bilateral cooperation at the office of the Myanmar Investment Commission.

The visiting delegation from Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation hosted a dinner in honor of Brig. Gen. Abel, national planning and economic development minister, at the Strand Hotel at 1900 this evening. It was attended

by Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and deputy prime minister, and ministers.

NCUB Statement on DKBO, Internal Peace

BK0503112595 Oslo Democratic Voice of Burma in Burmese 1430 GMT 4 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear listeners: The National Council of Union of Burma [NCUB] issued a statement on 3 March concerning the DKBO [Democratic Karen Buddhist Organization], the Karen splinter group, and internal peace in Burma. A statement was also issued on 4 March on the emergency meeting of the NCUB's Political Leading Committee [PLC].

The statement concerning the DKBO, the Karen splinter group, says it is sad to see that the DKBO has separated from its mother organization, the KNU [Karen National Union], and that it believes the enemy SLORC's [State Law and Order Restoration Council] deception. Moreover, the SLORC has systematically driven a wedge between the revolutionary groups. That is why the KNU and the DKBO were unable to resolve their religious dispute. It also says while the negotiations were going on, the DKBO openly contacted the SLORC and formed the DKBA [Democratic Karen Buddhist Army] with money, arms and ammunition, and food and medical supplies from the SLORC.

To deceive the local and international community, the SLORC used the DKBA in its offensives against Maner-plaw and other KNU strongholds. The DKBO is an enemy of the revolution because it has joined hands with the SLORC and staged offensives against the revolutionary forces. The SLORC military clique always uses religion as a way to break up the opposition groups. To protect its interests, the SLORC has even shot and killed sanghas [monks]. Clear evidence of this is the shooting of monks who were out to receive alms in Mandalay on 8 August 1990. The SLORC has also repeatedly jailed and exiled people with differing religious beliefs. The military dictators have repeatedly created religious disturbances and they do not allow freedom of religion or freedom of worship. The statement says the NCUB will warmly welcome the DKBO if it decides to accept the truth and join hands with the revolutionary organizations.

The statement concerning internal peace calls for the establishment of a genuine peace that will endure and last a long time, allowing all concerned forces to take part in discussions to resolve political problems through political means, mutual respect for the parties involved in the discussions, and recognition of the [word indistinct]. The statement says the SLORC does not view and accept the main reason for the lack of peace in the country in a realistic way. It is interpreting and implementing peace as it sees fit. The statement also urges the United Nations and the international community, including the Burmese populace, to assist in establishing an enduring and lasting peace in Burma.

The statement issued on the emergency meeting of the NCUB PLC mentions the opening of offices of the political, military, and revolutionary forces in a location in the liberated area. The statement also urges neighboring countries—especially Thailand—and other big nations not to support the SLORC military clique and to act as mediators to resolve the political problems through political means.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Trade Minister on Trade Liberalization Schedule

BK0703060295 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Mar 95 p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat.—Malaysia will not commit itself to the call by the United States to Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) member countries to liberalise trade by the year 2020 as it should remain flexible according to each country's level of development and capacity.

International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz said setting a target for 2020 was something Malaysia felt it could not do.

She said it was also not possible for the United States to muscle its way to meet the objective as APEC is a loose consultative forum and no country can afford to "bulldoze its way through."

"I believe America is just expressing her opinion about what she wants to do, but there are other countries who feel differently.

"If the Americans can muster a few countries to follow them, they can go ahead. All member countries are free to liberalise and if some countries can liberalise faster, why not," she said at her Hari Raya [Id al-fitr] "open house" at Bukit Kiara Equestrian and Country Club yesterday, attended by more than 2,000 people.

The APEC leaders meeting in Bogor, Indonesia, agreed last November to aim for trade liberalisation by 2020 with the developed members such as the U.S., Japan, and Australia achieving the target by 2010.

The APEC forum has 18 members, including the U.S., Japan, Australia, and China.

"We in ASEAN are already talking about liberalising our economies in 15 years time and some are already advancing 10 years, but it is not across the board and here we are only talking about certain sectors of trade," she said.

Rafidah said this was the commitment of the ASEAN nations.

"But we will work with the other programmes of APEC that will mutually benefit us," she added.

On the recent dialogue between MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] and the private sector, Rafidah said it was very successful as manufacturers had previously only highlighted minor issues.

"However, at the dialogue they differentiated between policy and administrative issues.

"My only hope is that all the government agencies and departments, who were present at the dialogue, will follow up immediately with issues brought up with the private sector as a good number of administrative issues such as delays, conflicting viewpoints among departments, and unclear rules and procedures that need to be addressed were discussed," she said.

She said her ministry was now compiling all questions put forward by the private sector and a report would be presented to the cabinet in two weeks.

Commentary on APEC 'Institutionalization'

BK0603163895 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0810 GMT 6 Mar 95

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Malaysia has made it clear that the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC, timetable to liberalize trade by the year 2020 is not binding. Yet several APEC members insist on interpreting it otherwise. This is possibly because some nations might have a bigger stake, if at all such a free trade area becomes a reality. Indeed, what members committed themselves to at Bogor was staggering. The 18 leaders offered the vision of free and open trade.

Malaysia has opposed such a deadline for practical reasons mainly being that the different economic development levels of member nations will make it difficult to have such an agenda. The [words indistinct] at Bogor itself when the declaration was left conveniently fuzzy and short on detail. The text referred to over the target being nonbinding and merely indicative.

Its main theme, no doubt, seems to a promising beginning but the declaration is not free of problems. There is quite a lot of disagreement about the speed of cutting tariffs. Free and open trade is supposed to be achieved by 2010 for the industrialized countries and by 2020 for the developing members of APEC. Again, the weakness of the declaration is clear as it does not define the difference between industrialized and developing countries. Some APEC members are highly developed; others no more than emerging economies. The latter need time to catch up.

In the next 10-15 years, it will still be meaningful to refer to Malaysia as a developing country. In addition, the 2010 and 2020 targets are not binding. This will cause problems in the future. Each country is free to see its own timeframe to lift barriers and to open up trade. Yet the United States has sounded that in the course of time

countries will have to bind themselves to cutting down tariffs. Without such a ruling, it will be difficult for countries to meet their target. All this were not concluded at Bogor. The question is whether countries will adhere to declarations on open and free trade. Already the North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA, is evolving—a trade bloc that wedged the United States, Canada, and Mexico into a huge and open market. Where does this leave APEC? Also, it has been said that APEC will become a strong voice of support of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, GATT, talks. But the U.S. has yet to endorse [as heard] the World Trade Organization, WTO, replacing GATT.

Clearly, Malaysia's opposition to the institutionalization of APEC is justified. It is in actual fact no more than a loose consultative forum for a geographical grouping. It should remain that way. It should also not be a rich man's club and countries in the Asia-Pacific rim such as Vietnam, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia should be invited to become members. If APEC is really intent on free and open trade, then its rich members should take the lead in dismantling their trade and nontrade barriers. This is surely a much better option than having lofty ideals difficult to achieve. Otherwise, future APEC declarations will only prove to be a platform for some countries to continuously and consistently air their rhetorics rather than actually doing something about it.

Singapore

Bhutto Arrives in Singapore on Official Visit

BK0703051295 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 0300 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto arrived in Singapore last night on an official visit. The prime minister was warmly greeted at the Changi Airport by the minister in waiting, Dr. Miss Elaine K. Wong. Formal welcome ceremony is now to be held later. She is accompanied by the foreign minister, Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali; minister of state for finance, Makhdum Shahabuddin; the special assistant on economic sector, Mr. Shahid Hassan Khan; some parliamentarians including Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, MNA [Member of National Assembly], and senior officials.

In a statement on her arrival, Ms. Benazir Bhutto said during talks with the Singapore leaders they would identify areas where the two countries can cooperate with full potential. She said Pakistan due to its size and location and economic policies offers unique advantages for its investors. She said the two countries enjoy traditional friendship. We in Pakistan greatly admire Singapore's transformation in such a short span of time into one of the economic miracles of modern times. Ms. Benazir Bhutto appreciated the invitation for being the keynote speaker at the Fortune Global Forum. She said it is a tribute in recognition of Pakistan's progressive economic policies. She said during her address she will

highlight the potential which Pakistan offers to foreign investors. She was confident that potential investors and top business executives specially from Singapore will now look at Pakistan in their endeavors to expand their business and industry. She was also confident that they will find in Pakistan a secure and friendly environment for investments.

Radio Pakistan's representative, Bakshis Ahmad, reports from Singapore that the prime minister is to have talks with the Singapore leaders on bilateral cooperation and regional and international issues. While overflying India, Thailand, and Malaysia, Ms. Benazir Bhutto conveyed greetings to prime ministers—Mr. Narasimha Rao, Mr. Chuan Likphai, and Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed. In a message to the Indian prime minister, she expressed the desire to have good neighborly relations with India. In a message to the Thai prime minister, she was confident that relations between the two countries will be strengthened in the years to come. A message to the Malaysian prime minister says cordial relations between the two countries are to continue and strengthen for mutual benefit.

Cambodia

Khmer Rouge Students Ask Death for La Porta

BK0703112395 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation received a letter dated 2 March 1995 from a group of students in Phnom Penh. The students have asked our radio to air this letter for the information of all compatriots. In the letter, the students call for a death penalty indictment against [U.S. State Department Director of the Office of Cambodian Genocide Investigation] Alfonse La Porta as the war criminal ringleader and chief murderer of mankind. Our radio would like to present the full details of this letter as follows:

1. We, a group of students in Phnom Penh, saw the face of Alfonse La Porta recently in Phnom Penh. This man said that he wanted to indict the patriotic fighters who have struggled to defend and salvage the nation.
2. We saw his face clearly as an imperialist face with blood-stained tigerish jaws. He represents the imperialists to join with communist Vietnam in the efforts to continue killing our nation and people and exterminating our Cambodian race.

By law, as practiced in all countries which have proper laws, he should be sentenced to a death penalty. As for the Cambodian nation and people and Democratic Kampuchea [DK]—the victims of the aggressor communist Vietnam, the alliance, and U.S. imperialists—they are the plaintiffs.

The U.S. imperialists who came here in the past, the Australians, and the French are all the same. The aggressor communist Vietnamese have massacred millions of Cambodian nation and people in order to exterminate the Cambodian race, but nobody has said a word. They have instead come to help the communist Vietnamese kill the Cambodian nation and people and exterminate the Cambodian race.

As for the puppets of the communist Vietnamese and the alliance, they have all received the "samdech" title—traitors Hun Sen, Chea Sim, Ranariddh, and Heng Samrin have all become samdech. All these samdech are all cheap lackeys of the communist Vietnamese and of the alliance, serving their attempt to kill the Cambodian nation and people and exterminate Cambodian race. The meaning of samdech in the present-day Cambodian dictionary is: samdech means the clique of traitors who have sold out the nation and served as foreign vassals. The Cambodian nation and people have already sentenced them to death.

La Porta claimed that he had come to Phnom Penh for the sake of democracy and human rights. Actually, these are U.S. imperialist-style democracy and human rights. Their democracy and human rights mean to commit aggression against others, to kill other nations and people, and exterminate other people's race. They should be given a lesson as their colleagues in Somalia who fled back to their ship in panic without shaving their faces for a month. Their faces look like a monkey.

Concerning the communist Vietnamese, Hun Sen, Ranariddh, Chea Sim, Sar Kheng, Heng Samrin, Ieng Muli, Yu Hockri, Keat Chhon, and so forth, the Phnom Penh people know well that they are just the traitors who have sold out the nation and carried out a wholesale plunder of the nation. You, La Porta, cannot deceive anyone. People are looking for ways to arrest, try, and sentence you to death.

We have said this to soothe ourselves. This is because if we write to the newspaper, they will arrest, detain, and assassinate us.

We will write on, but in the form of letters, for the information of our nation and people and DK.

Please forgive us for any impropriety.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 2 March 1995

[Signed] A group of students

Khmer Rouge Claim Troops Attacked Thai Position

BK0503114595 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] On 2 March 1995, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and people smashed a group of communist Vietnamese Dac Cong [sapper] troops sent by the alliance and the two-head

government from Kampot Province to assist Prum Samen in capturing Hill 581, part of the Dangrek Mountains. We attacked them with landmines when they reached the first stage of the hill, killing or wounding four enemy soldiers. Despite the attack, they still tried to reach the second stage. They were attacked with landmines again and six more were killed or wounded. The remainder of the enemy troops managed to reach the peak and then attacked a Thai Army camp there, killing two Thai soldiers and wounding two others; destroying a vehicle; and capturing two Thai soldiers who were later stabbed to death with bayonets in the neck, head, and face.

When they moved back into our territory on the hill after they had nowhere left to go and after they had run out of water and food, we attacked them and successively pushed them down to the second stage, the first stage, and the ground. We killed or wounded six more enemy soldiers and captured four others—two Cambodians and two Vietnamese. One of the Vietnamese is a major and the commander of the Dac Cong unit.

We have already questioned the four captured soldiers. They are part of the Dac Cong forces that received regular training in the Kep area in Kampot Province. Kep is a center where 20 percent of trainees are selected from among the former communist Cambodian soldiers with several years of fighting experience and 80 percent are selected from among Cambodian-speaking Vietnamese soldiers who fought in Cambodia for years. The captured soldiers said there are many Dac Cong training centers in west Cambodia where soldiers are trained and sent to central and west Cambodia and that 300,000 armed Dac Cong troops are presently on standby in Phnom Penh. [passage omitted]

Sihanouk Launches Irrigation Project

BK0603164995 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 6 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk Varaman, king of Cambodia, has said: We are harmoniously united these days. We should resolve to elevate Cambodia's image and be determined to transform our state into a prosperous country abounding with equipment and materials and crowned with glory, as in the Sangkum Reas Niyum and Angkor eras.

His majesty the king stated this when he launched the construction of the Toek Chha irrigation infrastructure in Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province this morning.

Commenting on the issue of social stability, the king said some people still do not understand their duty, adding that we can only achieve peace and solve all kinds of problems when each of us clearly understands our own duty. His majesty gracefully told his subjects at Toek Chha: If you already have enough water, you should

strive to boost your farming production. You are free to make use of the irrigation system.

Indonesia

Accused Fretilin Supporters Arrested

LD0603172695 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 6 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Indonesian authorities are doing their best to cut off existing links between civilians and the resistance movement [Fretilin]. There have been 30 East Timorese arrested and they are accused of being supporters of the resistance movement. Among the 30 arrested are included some public employees. In the meantime, we have already heard a resistance version of the arrests. Mari Alcatiri [not further identified] said that the arrests are an act of retaliation for the capture of Indonesian Ninjas by the local East Timorese population:

[Begin recording] [Alcatiri] The wave of arrests continues, it has not ended. If we ask why they are doing it, it all becomes very clear: The clandestine resistance movement continues to grow and this is an attempt—also a kind of reaction—toward the appearance of a self-defense organization to fight the Ninjas. This is also the result of preparations that had already been under way for two months.

[Correspondent Nuno Carvalho] Do you mean that this is an act of retaliation by the Indonesian Army to get back at East Timorese people because of the way they have dealt with the Ninjas?

[Alcatiri] It is also that. It is also that, because they have arrived at the conclusion that they have lost—in a way—control of the situation, particularly in Dili. Now they are trying to see whether with this wave of arrests they will manage to regain control of the situation again.

[Carvalho] Do you know whether those who have been arrested have been mistreated?

[Alcatiri] That is common practice. Whenever they arrest someone, they always mistreat them and torture them so that they may extract some information. Many of those who have been arrested were immediately beaten up—right on the spot—well before they reached the police station or the jail. [end recording]

The Indonesian military leaders contradict this version and always say that prisoners are very well treated.

We have just heard Mari Alcatiri giving Nuno Carvalho the East Timorese resistance's version of the arrests today in East Timor.

*** Problems for 1995 Nonoil Exports Detailed**

95SE0117A Jakarta BISNIS INDONESIA in Indonesian 17 Jan 95 p 6

[Article by BISNIS INDONESIA reporter Supriyadi]

[FBIS Translated Text] Minister of Trade Satrio Budihardjo Joedono recently warned that Indonesia's non-oil-and-gas exports are expected to face a more serious challenge in 1995. This challenge is in the form of keener competition, which will threaten exports of the manufactured products that have become the principal non-oil-and-gas commodities shipped to the 20 main market countries and that have contributed almost 90 percent of all non-oil-and-gas exports. This competition began to be felt two years ago with the emergence of potential new competitor countries and is expected to last into this year.

By the end of last year, Indonesian non-oil-and-gas exports had earned \$28.94 billion, only 6.8 percent more than in 1993. Of the 20 major markets, those that increased more than 30 percent were only Hong Kong (35.7 percent) and Spain (32.9 percent), while the rest increased by less than 20 percent.

In fact, exports to our three main trading partners, Japan, the United States, and Singapore, which in 1993 contributed 47 percent of total non-oil-and-gas exports, grew by only 5 or 10 percent in 1994. Exports to Japan, especially, increased by only 5 percent over 1993.

This decline in the value of non-oil-and-gas exports shows that these main export commodities, which have always been foremost, are very vulnerable to global competition. Several main non-oil-and-gas commodities have always had only comparative advantage without tending toward competitive advantage.

One reason for this is the low wage level in the industrial cost structure, which makes Indonesian products competitive on global markets. Another is the dependence of our exports on countries that have always been traditional markets.

As a result, when new competitor countries arose possessing both comparative and competitive advantage, they immediately dealt a blow to Indonesian export products. This became especially true when new trade barriers, such as ecolabeling, dumping charges, and higher import tariffs, emerged in countries that have always been importers of Indonesian exports.

Besides blaming the emergence of new competitor countries, some people believe the decline in Indonesian non-oil-and-gas exports is also the result of a lack of strong distribution and marketing networks in importing countries. There is also a lack of trade promotion tradition among our industrialists for opening new markets.

Considering the obstacles, it is not surprising that the government set the goal for growth of non-oil-and-gas exports at only 16 percent for this year and the next. This target will not be hard to achieve if we assume that the trade climate in importing countries will remain as in previous years. This cannot be counted on, however, since world trade is increasingly global.

Main Commodities

In the projections of the National Export Promotion Board (BPEN), this year's targets for increased Indonesian non-oil-and-gas exports depend on three main commodities that showed improving export performance in previous years. These three commodities are textiles and textile products, wood and wood products, and shoes.

According to BPS [Central Bureau of Statistics] data processed by the BPEN, the estimated value of non-oil-and-gas exports through December 1994 was \$23.6 billion, up 16.23 percent from 1993. The data shows that the three main non-oil-and-gas commodities contributed \$12.8 billion, or almost 55 percent, of total non-oil-and-gas exports.

Even earlier, many people were pessimistic about the future of these three main commodities, since in the first semester of last year the three commodities suffered a negative growth rate. In fact, at least 23 main Indonesian trade products are known to face problems in 20 importing countries.

It is true that in the first semester of 1994 there was an increase of 9.25 percent in non-oil-and-gas exports, to \$16.6 billion from \$15.2 billion in the same period of the previous year. If viewed from the aspect of rate of growth, however, these three main non-oil-and-gas commodities showed a declining trend.

The first blow was felt by the wood and wood products sector. The decline in value of exports of wood and wood products was the result of lower plywood prices, followed by decreased demand on world markets, especially in Japan and South Korea. Wood and wood products now contribute 11 percent of total Indonesian non-oil-and-gas exports.

In addition, there was a drop in exports of textiles and textile products, which grew by only 2 percent in 1993, compared with 30 percent in the previous year. Moreover, as of July 1994, their growth was a negative 8.5 percent. Textiles and textile products make up 15 percent of non-oil-and-gas exports.

Shoe exports also experienced a decline, growing by only 8 percent as of July 1994, compared with 23 percent in 1993. As of July of last year, shoe exports totaled \$1.063 billion.

Nevertheless, as of the end of last year, these three main commodities contributed more than 50 percent of total non-oil-and-gas exports. This may be the reason why the BPEN is still predicting them to be commodities that can be depended on this year.

Obstacles to Exports

The question now is whether these three commodities can compete with the same commodities from new competitor countries. Can these top commodities overcome challenges in the form of trade barriers emerging in the 20 main market countries to the extent that the

export performance of these commodities can maintain an average annual growth of 16 percent?

Such a question cannot be answered easily, remembering that China, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh, and other competitor countries have their eyes on the same markets. Exports of textiles and textile products, for example, are still hindered by quota barriers and the emergence of similar, competitive products from Bangladesh, China, and India.

The demand for plywood in Japan and South Korea is declining, while at the same time ecolabeling has been introduced on Indonesian forest products. Meanwhile, shoes are faced with dumping charges and the elimination of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), while raw material prices have risen.

Indonesian textiles and textile products, for example, face new problems from the entrance of three new countries, Finland, Sweden, and Austria, into the European Union (EU). These countries always had low import duties and did not apply quotas. The three countries' joining the EU will make import duties higher and will mean use of a quota system, since the countries must adjust to rules in effect in the EU.

Nonetheless, the government appears still to have a little optimism in spite of views among industrialists that textiles are becoming a "sunset industry." This optimism comes from observing the success of domestic capital investment (PMDN) in the textiles and textile product sector last year, when this sector held the top place at 2.56 trillion rupiah. This investment was in projects oriented to exports.

According to information from the Indonesian Shoe Manufacturing Association (ASPRISINDO), the shoe sector this year increased its export target by 20 percent over the previous year. The realization of APRISINDO's optimism is still possible, in view of the fact Indonesia's market share in 1993 was only about 5 percent of total world exports of \$35 billion.

The most serious challenge is faced by wood and wood products, especially plywood, which in 1993 realized exports of 9.724 million cubic feet, valued at \$4.594 billion. This challenge is a result of the declining demand in major importing countries, namely those in the Far East, primarily Japan and South Korea.

APKINDO [Indonesian Wood Panel Association] projected plywood exports worth \$5.63 billion by the end of last year. This year, the value of these exports is expected to total \$6.247 billion.

The regional minimum wage, which the government is to adjust each year, will also be a problem for the these three labor-intensive industrial sectors, since low wages have always been a comparative advantage.

Challenges

This year, a new phase of tight competition will get under way as the World Trade Organization (WTO) is

born. Although the provisions of GATT will not yet be in full effect, the competition to seize markets will probably be very much felt.

In the short term, the minister of trade is merely recommending efficiency efforts to keep down the prices of products, since in a recession period people think more about low prices than quality.

Another effort is the one being made to increase competitiveness by emphasizing the quality of exported products. Our main non-oil-and-gas export commodities have always been looked on as not providing high value-added. New regulations may be needed in the foreign trade sector to deal with this long-term challenge.

Besides depending on these three commodities, we can also develop another manufactured product, electronics, into a non-oil-and-gas export mainstay. According to BPS data, export demand for electronic products rose by 75 percent over 1993. This growth figure is quite encouraging, although these products contributed only 6 percent to total non-oil-and-gas exports.

The challenge to increase the value of exports of the three mainstay commodities appears to provide enough difficult homework for the domestic industrialists and agencies involved.

Philippines

U.S. Position on Treaty, Spratlys Viewed

BK0703032695 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
3 Mar 95 pp 1, 6

[Article by Anthony L. Cuaycong and Sandra S. Aguinaldo: "The MDT [Mutual Defense Treaty] Should Be Refocused"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Following the discovery of Chinese structures in Panganiban Reef, the Philippines quickly moved to assert her rights over the area, with Malacanang sending an aide memoire to the Chinese Government.

In response, China agreed to participate in diplomatic negotiations to settle the territorial dispute. The issue will be taken up during bilateral consultations between China and the Philippines; held annually, the talks have been moved to March 19 from May.

Still, military and defense officials remain wary of the effect of the proposed negotiations. Since diplomatic settlements generally take time, the Philippines is left with no choice but to maintain the status quo. "This means China will stay in the area, making it more difficult for us to make them leave in the future," a ranking military official, who asked not to be identified, said.

Officials agree Chinese naval vessels must be forced out of Panganiban Reef in the next few days, lest China get the impression she can stay for good. As it stands, a

number of military analysts have privately professed the opinion that Panganiban Reef has already been lost to China due to the failure of the Philippines to immediately effect the pullout of warships.

In a report submitted to the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Intelligence Service, the AFP Western Command concluded that China has no intention of leaving the area. Latest reconnaissance missions showed two medium-sized war vessels remain despite the withdrawal of six other battleships, all of which are now positioned just outside the Philippines' 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Significantly, the report also pointed to the possibility of Beijing taking bolder steps in the future in light of the limited defense capability of the AFP, leading Philippine defense officials to argue that action must be taken to keep the country from sharing territorial waters with China.

Amid calls by other claimant countries to have the conflict with China settled through peaceful means, however, the Philippines' hands remain tied behind her back. And the Mutual Defense Treaty (MDT) notwithstanding, the United States' decision to stay on the sidelines does little to help the Philippines' cause.

Generally speaking, the 1951 MDT, signed in Washington by eight U.S. and Philippine officials, compels each party to come to the other's aid in times of war or armed aggression. Under Article 2 of the MDT, for instance, the United States and the Philippines agreed to "maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack."

In this connection, the U.S. policy with regard to possible threats to Philippine security was, over time, reaffirmed by a number of U.S. officials including Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who, on 7 September 1954, said: "Under our Mutual Defense Treaty and related actions, there have resulted air and naval dispositions of the United States in the Philippines, such that an armed attack on the Philippines could not but be also an attack upon the military forces of the United States. As between our nations, it is no legal fiction today that an attack on one is an attack on both. It is a reality that an attack on the Philippines is an attack also on the United States."

Going one step further, a Philippine military document argued that the term "armed attack," as defined in the treaty, "is deemed to include an armed attack in the metropolitan territory of either of the parties, or on the island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific or on its armed forces, public vessels or aircraft in the Pacific."

Yet, even as some quarters have raised the possibility of the Philippines invoking the MDT given the presence of eight Chinese warships in her waters, the United States has deemed it proper to keep her position on territorial disputes along the South China Sea "ambiguous."

While U.S. Embassy spokesman Jim Nealon gave assurances the United States will abide by the contents of the

MDT, he argued that "it is not constructive at this point to respond to hypothetical statements."

At the same time, Frank Jenista, cultural affairs officer of the U.S. Embassy, said the United States has come out with a position calling on China and the Philippines to resolve the conflict peacefully. "I think it is unfair to call it a hands-off policy," he said.

If at all, the successful invocation of the MDT is highly dependent on the extent to which each country is willing to enforce provisions therein.

As a military document noted, "... even if all the conditions for an 'armed attack' were met, the implementation clause is actually an 'escape clause' which provides only that each party should 'act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.' In short, the MDT says merely that in case of an attack on one party, it is up to the other to do something about it if it felt inclined to do so."

Yet, even if the assistance was automatic, doubts have been cast on the ability of the Philippines to invoke the MDT should she come under attack in the Kalayaan Islands.

Defense Secretary Renato De Villa has admitted the United States, in past negotiations on the coverage of the MDT, was unequivocal in her position that the Kalayaan Islands, including Panganiban Reef, are not included in the "metropolitan territory" referred to in the MDT.

Specifically, Article 5 of the MDT states that "an armed attack on either of the parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of either of the parties ..." Said Mr. De Villa, "We have known it before that this is not what the United States terms as the metropolitan Philippines ... The United States does not recognize any claim over (the South China Sea) for obvious reasons. And we have not, as of now, invoked anything with respect to the MDT."

Echoed Lt. Gen. Alfredo Filler, AFP vice chief of staff, "The decision of the United States not to intervene is expected because Panganiban Reef is part of the contested area. Neither the United States nor any other country will dare get into the picture at this time."

A military analyst viewed the U.S. decision to keep off territorial disputes in the area as "calculated indifference" on her part. "The United States has interests in China, and it is but natural for her to protect those interests," said the source.

Added a high-ranking military official, "We are fools if we expect the Americans to help us just for the sake of honoring the MDT. Their decision to help or not to help is dependent on our ability to cater to their needs."

With U.S.-based multinational companies striving to capture, if not gain a bigger slice, of the lucrative Chinese market, it is unlikely that policy will change in the near future.

Said a European diplomat, "The United States is already waging (a trade) war with China. She doesn't need to go into another one."

Added another diplomat, "With the United States focusing her attention on making China respect intellectual property rights, and with big business determined to avail of opportunities in the main land, the Philippines' interest in the Kalayaan Islands is the least of her worries."

A trade official acknowledged that China "has within her means to make it difficult for U.S. firms to enter the country. Meanwhile, those already doing business there may find the going, which is already tough, even tougher should the United States decide to take the Philippines' side on the matter."

Significantly, the Mutual Defense Board (MDB), a body composed of U.S. and Philippine representatives meeting regularly to determine the extent of military cooperation between the parties under the MDT, is set to convene this month in Manila. Whether or not the presence of Chinese warships inside the Philippines' EEZ will be discussed remains to be seen.

A top military official who sits on the MDB is convinced the matter should at least be brought up by the Philippines, if only to fully ascertain where the United States stands.

However, a U.S. official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said, "It will be better for the Philippines to keep the agreement vague rather than pin us down." He refused to elaborate.

The possibility of abrogating the MDT has been raised several times in the past. Following the pullout of U.S. military forces in the country in 1992, a number of government officials have privately maintained the MDT has ceased to serve Philippine interests. Queried one, "If the MDT cannot be applied to something as basic as defending against aggressive intrusion, then what is it for?"

With the United States preferring to keep in the shadows, the Philippines may actually be better off refocusing the thrust of the MDT beyond mere access arrangements.

At this point, the country needs to elicit a categorical response from the United States on her ability to help regional players deter future provocations from China, including strengthening their defense capabilities. This response may yet lead to the formulation of a base force doctrine and coalition strategy in the region.

As it stands, and even with the modernization program in effect, the Philippines is likely to offer only token resistance against the might of China. In this light, the Philippines would do well to use the MDB meeting as a springboard for the establishment of an environment compelling the United States to retain a certain level of

rapidly deployable strength around which regional allies could coalesce. At the very least, the move will ease the Philippines' anxieties about her imposing neighbor in the north. At most, it can be a bargaining chip to effect a peaceful resolution to a conflict in which no one will emerge the winner.

Ramos Meets Leaders in Netherlands, UAE

BK0703051695 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 2230 GMT 6 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Philippines and Netherlands signed a memorandum of understanding on economic and technical cooperation. The agreement aims to improve trade between the two countries. Alex Tinsay has the report:

[Begin Tinsay recording] Trade Secretary Rizalino Navarro and his Dutch counterpart (Gerardus Johann Weigerz) signed a memorandum of understanding on economic and technical cooperation. The agreement is among the first results of the three-day visit of President Ramos to the Netherlands. Ramos, together with his wife Amelita, arrived in the Netherlands yesterday before 9:00 a.m.

Ramos and his delegation of several Cabinet members and selected Filipino businessmen were met by Prime Minister Willem Kok at Schiphol Airport. From the airport, a motorcade escorted Ramos' entourage to (Northiended) Palace where they were accorded arrival honors and had an audience with Queen Beatrix. The first couple will stay at the Presidential Quarters in the palace.

Meanwhile, the head of the United Arab Emirates [UAE] assured Ramos of his country's assistance in developing the Philippine oil industry, as a response to the president's visit to the UAE. UAE President Sheykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan promised Ramos that he is ready to help the Philippines develop its oil industry originating from Palawan. This was revealed by Foreign Undersecretary Rodolfo Severino after a banquet for the Philippine delegation hosted by the Filipino community in Abu Dhabi.

Severino added that the two presidents also agreed that strengthening human relations will improve trade between the two countries. Ramos thanked the UAE president for his support of the government's peace process. [end recording]

Thailand

Army Chief Links Cambodian Army to Killings

BK0703044095 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Mar 95 p 10

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen. Wimon Wongwanit insisted yesterday Phnom Penh should take responsibility for the killing of two

army rangers reportedly killed inside Thai territory while on duty along the border in Sisaket Province.

Gen. Wimon said there was no doubt Phnom Penh forces had encroached on Thai territory and attacked local security forces.

"It is quite clear they were ambushed inside Thailand and Phnom Penh forces cannot deny responsibility," he said.

Gen. Wimon said it was the duty of the Foreign Ministry to raise the incident for discussion with the Cambodian government.

But he said the incident would not spoil relations between the armed forces of the two countries since there was still an understanding between senior officers.

The army commander said Thailand had contributed greatly to the reconstruction of Cambodia and helped play an important role in its national reconciliation.

The army had exercised a lot of patience following incidents in which Thai people living along the border had been killed and robbed by Cambodians even though this has caused misunderstandings and conflicts between people from the two countries, he said.

Gen. Wimon said a few bad people should not be allowed the chance to destroy the mutual understanding and good relations between the two countries.

"But I don't think we should let such problems continue."

Gen. Wimon rejected an AP report claiming the rangers were killed while on a mission to resupply Khmer Rouge guerrillas operating in the border area in Sisaket with food.

The Thai military did not support the guerrilla outlaws and had a clear policy of barring foreign forces from using Thai territory as their operating base, he said.

The army commander said the army would take tough military action against any aggressors in the future.

Maj. Gen. Sanan Maroengsit, the Suranari Task Force commander who supervises security in the Second Army Region covering the border, said the two rangers were ambushed by Cambodian forces while resupplying Thai security forces whose bases are located along the border in Sisaket.

Maj. Gen. Sanan said supply missions were regularly conducted by his forces as many units were based in remote areas. The mission had nothing to do with Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

"It's a totally groundless allegation," he said.

In other developments, Cambodian Ambassador to Thailand Eng Roland paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday at Government House.

Editorial Urges Dialogue on Cambodian Relations

*BK0703044295 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Mar 95 p 4*

[Editorial: "Forum Needed to Solve Problems With Cambodia"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Relations between Thailand and Cambodia have, in the past few months, been marred by a string of unforeseen events. First came the abortive coup in Phnom Penh last July in which some Thais were alleged to have been involved followed by the eventual escape into Thailand of Gen. Sin Song, one of the coup plotters, to seek political refuge. Making matters worse was the killing of 21 Thai timber workers in Cambodia last November. These are but a few examples of incidents perpetrated by rogue elements which tend to deepen mutual distrust and widen the gap of misunderstanding between the two governments.

But the worst incident, of late, appears to have been the ambush last Monday by Cambodian troops which killed two Thai paramilitary rangers on what appeared to be Thai territory in Sisaket Province and led to the retaliation by the Thai army last Friday which reportedly left at least 12 Cambodian soldiers dead. Obviously, the tough Thai military response came after a stern warning from both Prime Minister Chuan Likhai and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen. Wimon Wongwanit that the two rangers would not be allowed to die in vain.

Although it is militarily justified for the Thai army to respond in kind against the Cambodian intruders in order to protect Thai territorial sovereignty, it remains doubtful that a military solution is the best alternative that will serve the country's national interest in the long run.

Our military is far stronger than the Cambodian army, both in terms of firepower and manpower. It also has the capability to inflict a higher kill rate on the Cambodians as manifested by last Friday's retaliatory action. But killing one another is, by no means, a way to bring about peace, mutual understanding and trust. The bloodletting is, after all, an unnecessary sacrifice that should be the last resort when all other channels have been tried and failed.

Thailand and Cambodia share an approximately 800-kilometre-long common border which is largely undemarcated due to rugged terrain and prolonged civil strife in Cambodia which have virtually made the demarcation work with Thailand impossible. Thus the undemarcated borderline remains a potential source of conflict which can flare up into an open armed confrontation if the armies of the two countries opt to settle their scores through the barrels of guns.

The recent border conflict should serve as a warning to both the Thai and Cambodian governments of the urgent need to activate the joint border commission to open a dialogue aimed at properly demarcating the borderline,

particularly at the potential flashpoints such as the areas around the Preah Vihear ruins where the Khmer Rouge guerrillas have established a foothold. The joint border commission should serve as a mechanism through which border disputes can be referred to for settlement.

One of the major problems which has been—and still remains—a stumbling block to the improvement of relations between Thailand and Cambodia is Phnom Penh's suspicion of Bangkok's clandestine support of the Khmer Rouge. This suspicion is also shared by some Western governments despite repeated denials by the Thai Government and military. It is possible nevertheless that some Thai field commanders, because of their old relationship, may secretly help the guerrillas for their vested interests. If such is the case, efforts must be exerted to make sure that these unwarranted ties which cause a blemish on Thailand's international reputation, are put to a stop.

It is unfortunate however that Thai-Cambodian relations which, at one time appeared to be flourishing, have taken a plunge. Certain leaders of the Phnom Penh government who previously took refuge here to wage their liberation war against the Vietnamese aggressors and were accorded warm treatment have suddenly turned cold towards their old friends.

Despite the soured relations, the conflicts between the two countries are not insurmountable provided that both sides value their neighbourly relationship and are determined to work together in earnest to overcome the problems and obstacles.

Besides, face-to-face talks on a more regular basis between Thai and Cambodian authorities at different levels, especially the national-level, should be the first correct approach that hopefully will lead to the restoration of mutual confidence and trust—the basic element for the improvement of friendly relations. Certainly, this is more desirable and more civilised an approach for conflict solving between neighbours than the use of force.

General Says Burma To Release 120 Fishermen

*BK0403142595 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 4 Mar 95
p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] After returning from a visit to Burma at the head of a military delegation yesterday, Assistant Army Commander General Chettha Thanacharo reported that the Burmese Government has agreed to pardon and release 120 out of 296 Thai fishermen imprisoned in that country. He said this is the largest group of fishermen released by Burma. Burma agreed to free the Thai fishermen because of the good relations between Thailand and Burma and also because Burma learned that Thailand is currently celebrating the 50th anniversary of the king's reign.

Barings Takeover Eases Financial Circle Worries

*BK0703050895 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
7 Mar 95 p 17*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ING'S [Internationale Nederlanden Bank] takeover of Barings has eased any worries in Thai financial circles.

Securities Exchange Commission [SEC] deputy Secretary General Prasan Trairatworakun said yesterday he was not concerned about the impact of the Barings crisis on the Thai stock exchange, especially in the longer term.

Barings operated only one of many foreign brokerages channelling funds into Thai shares. There was no need for the commission to invite ING representatives for discussions, he said.

Only a few units in the Barings Group, including Barings Asset Management and Baring Securities (Singapore), invest in Thai shares.

Barings' executives about a week ago told the commission they would honour all commitments made through the Stock Exchange of Thailand, Dr. Prasan said.

Only Thana Siam Finance and Securities Plc., which has securities trading contracts with Baring Securities (Singapore), would be hard hit in terms of declining turnover, he said.

Dr. Prasan said unsettled contracts involving Baring Securities had dropped from 300-500 million baht during the peak of the crisis to 60 million baht by the middle of last week.

The takeover of Barings by a bank from a country other than Britain would lessen worries among Barings' staff that new people would be recruited for their jobs.

"ING's takeover is seen as complementary," he said.

But Barings' financial liquidity problem, although somewhat eased, remained to be solved. Outstanding debt created during the crisis had to be tallied and cleared. It was unclear whether Barings' current executives would be held responsible for debts created by their group and, if so, to what extent, he said.

Dr. Prasan said the International Securities Commission Organisation meeting hosted by the SEC this week would discuss the Barings crisis as a valuable lesson for capital market regulators.

Thanathip Witthayasirinan, vice-president of Multi-Credit Corp Plc., said ING was interested in running securities businesses in Asia and has a representative office in Bangkok.

Baht Hits Record High Against U.S. Dollar

BK0703043495 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 7 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Thai baht yesterday appreciated at a record level against the U.S. dollar since the latest baht devaluation in 1984.

The present baht currency situation was reported to the Council of Economic Ministers yesterday by Governor of the Bank of Thailand Wichit Sukphinit. The U.S. dollar was exchanged for 24.80 baht yesterday.

The central bank governor said the internal problems of the United States had led to the appreciation of many currencies worldwide. He said the phenomenon was only temporary and the Thai baht was slightly affected when compared with other currencies such as the Japanese yen and the German mark.

The governor said the baht appreciation against the U.S. dollar would not adversely affect Thai exports. However, he said the interest rate in the United States might increase leading to the higher interest rate in Thailand. Even so the situation is not worrisome because Thailand's inflation is quite low. In fact, the governor said, the situation would contribute to domestic savings in the long run.

Democrats Warn of 'Imminent' House Dissolution

*BK0703051095 Bangkok THE NATION in English
7 Mar 95 pp 1, 3*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Top Democrats yesterday sent out strong signals that a House dissolution may be imminent, and described opposition leader Banhan Silapa-acha as Prime Minister Chuan Likphai's biggest rival if a snap election is held.

Participants at a seminar in Phuket of Democrat southern branch leaders were told of the ruling party's ambitious plan of sweeping all 51 House seats available in the South, and of a strategy aimed at undermining Banhan's "advantage" in other regions.

"A political accident can happen to this government at any time," said ex-deputy agriculture minister Suthep Thuaksuban who in his capacity as a Democrat executive briefed the participants on the current political situation.

"Our southern branches must be ready to help the party fulfil its goal of completely conquering the South by winning all 51 seats," he said.

The seminar at the Island Resort Hotel came a week after a much-heralded Democrat rally in Trang, the prime minister's home town, triggered tense speculation that conflicts within the coalition government could soon lead to a House dissolution.

The Democrats have locked horns with their two main allies—the Chat Phatthana Party over the land reform programme and the Phalang Tham Party over alleged irregularities in the PTP-overseen garbage disposal bidding.

Initially, the Democrats denied that the Trang rally was a covert prelude to a snap election. And Democrat Secretary-General Sanan Khachonprasat was largely

regarded as making a tongue-in-cheek statement when he said last week that the Trang event was in fact an election warm-up.

Deputy Democrat Secretary-General Suthat Nguanmuen told the Phuket seminar that the final decision on whether to dissolve the House would be made by the prime minister.

The deputy interior minister also told the participants that if the Democrats are to be the core of the next government, they must win more than 120 House seats nationwide in order to edge out Banhan who would try to win "at all costs".

"The next battle will be our toughest ever," said Suthat. "It was hard for our leader Chuan to take the premiership after the previous election, but fighting to retain that will be harder.

"This is because many people want to challenge our leader, particularly Chat Thai leader Banhan, who will do everything at all costs to win at least 120 seats in the next poll."

According to Suthat, it was Banhan's own calculation that the Chat Thai Party need to win a minimum 120 seats to become the core of the next government.

"What we must do," added Education Minister Samphan Thongsamak, "is to help Chuan Likphai become prime minister for another term. And one way is to get ourselves ready for a new political phenomenon."

The new phenomenon, Suthat and Samphan said, involves the constitutional change reducing the minimum voting age to 18 years old, resulting in a large expansion of the political base in the country.

Among all political parties, the Democrats so far appear to have taken the most serious steps in wooing the young, untapped voters.

Political training courses for youngsters have been launched in the South and are to be expanded to other regions. Participants, aged 17 and up, are offered membership in the party's youth organizations.

"Thai politics will have a major facelift," said Samphan. "That younger people can now vote will create a political wind of change and we must be ready for that."

Apart from the teenagers, the Democrat Party must also fight to win support from women, who are becoming more aware politically and will soon emerge as a political force to be reckoned with, Suthat said.

"Teenagers and women must get our full attention," he told the branch representatives. "The votes of the young cannot be bought, while women are sincere and getting more serious about politics. Some women can also influence their husbands during election time."

But in order to scuttle Banhan's ambitions, the Democrat key men said, vote-buying in the next election must be eradicated or minimized.

Although he did not accuse any particular party of money dumping, Suthat said the Interior Ministry's anti-vote buying campaign would target the northeast, where Chat Thai has held sway.

"If we focus our attempts on winning votes but ignore vote buying, we will fail and the Democrats won't be able to form the next government," Suthat said. He added that Interior Minister Sanan would soon implement a nationwide campaign against vote-buying.

Prime Minister Chuan's voice is featured in a new official TV spot asking the people to fight vote buying. In his New Year's message, Chuan vowed to crack down on election money dumping, yet the timing of the new TV release adds to speculation about a political upheaval in the making.

Suthep said the party's tentative election goal was winning all 51 seats in the South, at least 20 seats in the central region and 50 seats in the North and Northeast.

Leaders Offer Views on 5-Year Development Plan

King Offers Development Theory

BK0403113995 Bangkok BUSINESS DAY in English
4-5 Mar 95 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His Majesty the King has a theory of economic development that should be incorporated into the eighth five-year plan, according to M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi, His Majesty's deputy principal private secretary.

His Majesty's theory proposes strategies of development for three levels of the community.

The first stage is to eliminate "pockets of poverty" that exist mainly in small rice-farming communities. The primary goal must be to improve production and His Majesty has developed agricultural techniques to enable farmers to rise from poverty.

The second stage is to accumulate capital in the subsistence economy. This would provide economic security and the means for further growth. Successful accumulation of capital would require contributions from the private sector and wealthy individuals, as well as the government.

The third stage is to broaden the scope of the affluent economy. His Majesty said society should not limit itself to economic goals, it should also strive to improve the education and character of its people.

The eighth plan is the first to be produced when a significant portion of Thailand is at this third stage of development, and it is the first to focus on development of human resources.

In contrast to previous plans, which have been developed by government officials, the eighth plan is being developed in Phatthaya during a gathering of representatives from all walks of life.

M L. Phiraphong said the key to the eighth plan should be developing the "right mentality", as taught by the Lord Buddha, through understanding the consequences of our actions.

Thailand's recent economic development had been highly successful, but "if we do not adopt the right mentality, we will lose it all," he said.

Police General Wasit Detkunchon said that, in order to improve the mentality of the people, first "we must improve the moral character of government". Gen Wasit said it would be difficult to implement the lofty goals of the eighth plan if the government did not lead by example and act in a fair and judicious manner. "Corruption is widespread in the government," he said.

Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said in his opening address: "We have to accept that international competition is becoming more intense. We must prepare ourselves for greater competition. Whether or not we can compete successfully depends very much on the quality of our people."

Chuan Views Training as Priority

*BK0403115095 Bangkok BUSINESS DAY in English
4-5 Mar 95 p 1*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phatthaya—Prime Minister Chuan Likphai made it clear yesterday that the country's eighth five-year plan would travel a new route towards a competitive future, using human development and public participation as milestones.

During a brainstorming seminar hosted by the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), the Prime Minister said that human development includes better training for the workforce.

Stressing the need to fine-tune education in Thailand, he said a better educated workforce would attract foreign investment and lead to a higher quality of life.

This is the first time the NESDB has promoted public participation to this degree in developing a national plan, which in itself signalled an effort to include the public in national decision-making. Participants included about 1,300 members of the public and private sector, academics, labor leaders, farmers and students.

"This is a plan developed by the people, for the people," said Dr Thawat Wichaidit, Secretary-General to the Prime Minister.

Yet while the new direction is rated as an about-face change from the era of industrial/economic emphasis,

the human development focus is not at the expense of economic growth, according to Magsaysay Award winner Dr Prawet Wasi.

"Human development means total development, encompassing the economic, social, cultural and educational factors in a person's life," Dr Prawet said.

That total development is the key, leaders say, to creating a workforce for Thailand's future role as a Newly Industrialized Country (NIC) and a key competitor in the technological and value-added market.

NESDB predicts that Thailand will become a NIC by the year 2000, with a per capita income of US \$4,400. Yet the government is now investing only 0.15 percent of GDP in higher education.

"To be competitive in today's world market, we must focus on tertiary education," said Dr Suchin Chinayon, president of Naresuan University in Phitsanulok province. "If we ignore (that) and just focus on primary and secondary education, it will be like cutting off our own heads," he said. That is partly behind the proposal to increase the compulsory education level to nine years, from the current six.

The NESDB questionnaire that all participants were asked to complete yesterday included questions on whether even that level should be raised, to 12 years. But according to Dr Saisuri Chutikun, former minister of the Prime Minister's Office, the government simply does not have the funds or personnel to invest in sweeping educational reform.

"As users of the education sector, the private sector must now take a lead," [sentence as published]

Suphachai Stresses Social Issues

*BK0503112095 Bangkok THE SUNDAY NATION in
English 5 Mar 95 p A2*

[Report by Wichit Chaitrong and Surachai Chuphaka]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phatthaya—Political and social development must be addressed in the upcoming five-year national development plan, Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said.

The 8th National Economic and Social Development plan, for 1997-2001, must cover social, economic and political issues, Suphachai said at the conclusion of a two-day brain-storming seminar hosted by the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB).

The 8th plan will be more comprehensive than the former plans, which concentrated mainly on economic growth, he said.

Political development should be clearly addressed in the plan, Suphachai said.

"The inconsistency of political development in the past has been the weakest point in national development," he said.

Political development cannot be separated from human development, as human development is the base of a strong political system, he said.

On the social front, economic growth in the past has been viewed as contributing to the lowering of living standards for many people, he said.

"We should create a kinder and more gentle society," he said.

The country should not concentrate only on its economic growth rate, and economic growth should be more sustainable, with proper attention given to environmental issues, he said.

The plan should also pay more attention to household industries and other small-scale businesses in order to support the family institution and the community, he said.

As for agricultural changes, farmers must be better educated, particularly regarding technology, Suphachai said.

About 1,500 representatives joined the seminar where they received questionnaires asking for their views on national development.

Vietnam

Peace Committee Mission Holds Talks in PRC

*BK0703030095 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT
6 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA March 6—A delegation of the Vietnam Peace Committee led by its Vice Chairman Pham Van Chuong had paid a visit to China.

While in China, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Mr. Wu Bangguo, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Speaking of the Chinese people's achievements in the past 16 years, Mr. Wu Bangguo said that the recent visit to Vietnam by General Secretary and President Jiang Zemin has brought the relations between the two parties and two states to a higher level and together with the development of these relations, the relations between mass organizations of the two countries also saw new steps of promotion, strengthening the mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

For his part, Mr. Pham Van Chuong affirmed that the Vietnam Peace Committee would do its best to implement the agreements signed between the high-ranking leaders of the two countries and to promote the bilateral cooperation and traditional friendship between Vietnam and China.

Earlier, the Vietnamese delegation was given a banquet by Mr. Li Baiyao [name as received], president of the Chinese Peace and Disarmament Union and received by Mr. Li Shuzheng, head of the International Liaison Department and Mr. Qi Huaiyuan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

It also toured some localities in China including Hebei, Shanghai and Quanzhou.

Defense Minister Concludes Visit to Thailand

*BK0403093595 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 3 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Defense Minister General Doan Khue concluded a four-day visit to Thailand Thursday [2 March]. While in Bangkok, the general was received by King Phumiphon Adunyadet, Prime Minister Chuan Lik-phai, and Defense Minister General Wichit Sukmak in a quest to further promote ties between the two nations.

National Assembly Group Ends Visit to Slovakia

*BK0503144195 Hanoi VNA in English 1422 GMT
5 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA March 5—A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly [NA] led by its Chairman Nong Duc Manh left Bratislava yesterday, concluding a four-day official visit to the Republic of Slovakia.

While there, the Vietnamese delegation held talks with a delegation of the Slovak National Council (parliament) led by its Chairman Ivan Gasparovic. The Vietnamese guests called on Slovak President Michal Kovac, met with Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar and the foreign minister, and exchanged views with several Slovak NA [as received] commissions.

During the meetings, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the results of the first visit by a high-level Vietnamese National Assembly delegation, which, they said, was considered as an important contribution to strengthening their mutual understanding and traditional cooperation, particularly in economic domains, aimed at making the optimum exploration of each country's potential. They expressed their wishes to sign new agreements, particularly in trade, investment protection and avoidance of double taxation.

The Vietnamese delegation toured a number of economic and cultural establishments in Slovakia. It also held a press briefing on its visit and met with representatives of nearly 1,000 Vietnamese who are studying and working in the country.

Commentary on Ties to Czech Republic, Slovakia

*BK0603160995 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 6 Mar 95*

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A delegation of the Vietnam's National Assembly led by Chairman Nong Duc Manh last weekend concluded its official friendship visit to the Republic of Slovakia. Earlier, the delegation paid a visit to the Republic of Czech. Following is our radio comment on the event:

Vietnam and former Czechoslovakia have traditional friendly relations. Czechoslovakia was one of the Eastern European countries which supported and assisted Vietnam in the last struggle for independence and national construction and defense. Former Czechoslovakia not only supported Vietnam materially and spiritually, but also trained the contingent of Vietnamese scientists and technicians and staffs in many economic sectors. Though the Eastern European bloc has been [word indistinct], the relations between Vietnam and former Czechoslovakia have been consolidating and developing.

At present, when former Czechoslovakia was divided into the Republic of Czech and the Republic of Slovakia, the relations between Vietnam and these two countries still maintained and further developed. However, the relations have not yet been fully developed to the potential of each side. Recently, exchanges of high-level visits between Vietnam and these two countries have been made to promote the efficiency of cooperative relations between Vietnam and Czech and Slovakia.

The visit to these two countries by Chairman of the National Assembly Nong Duc Manh was the first visit since these two countries were set up independently in 1992. The visit was to manifest Vietnam's desire to strengthen cooperation with all nations in the world, including those who have already set up their traditional relations with Vietnam. During his visit to Prague and Bratislava, Chairman Nong Duc Manh and his entourage met with the state and government leaders of the two countries. The delegation also had talks with delegations of the parliament of Czech and Slovakia with a view to strengthening cooperation between the legislative bodies of Vietnam and of these two countries. During their talks and meetings with the Vietnamese delegation, senior leaders of the Republic of Czech and Slovakia highly valued the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the process of renovation and hailed that these achievements were resulted from the correct open door policy and guideline of Vietnam. Chairman of the Czech Parliament Milan Uhde hailed that it was important to promote the cooperative relations between Czech and Vietnam as the trade turnover between the two countries is still low, and Czech hopes to invest more in Vietnam, a potential Asian country [as heard].

Vietnam and Czech voiced their wishes to have an early signing of new agreements, especially agreements on trade, investment protection, and double taxation avoidance. It is certain that the relations between Vietnam and Czech and Slovakia will continue to be strengthened and

developed at the interests of both sides and in conformity with the common trend of the time for peace, stability, and cooperation.

Foreign Consortium To Build Deep Water Port

*BK0703030195 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 6 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A consortium of Singaporean, Japanese, and Malaysian investors signed a contract on Saturday to build and operate a \$637 million deep water port at Vung Tau in southern Vietnam. The investors hope to turn Vung Tau—currently a beachhead for offshore oil drilling operations—into a major cargo transshipment point for international container vessels.

Vo Van Kiet Gives Guidance on Tourist Zone

BK0703021095 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet; the minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission; the ministers of construction, education and training, and culture and information; and the director of the General Tourism Department made an inspection tour of the Ba Vi recreational and historical places in Ha Tay Province on 5 March in anticipation of building a tourist attraction there. After inspecting the area and listening to the ideas of the province and ministries and sectors concerned, the prime minister gave some guidance on formulating a general plan, mapping out the building project, and promoting coordination between sectors during the construction period. The prime minister called on various sectors at the central and provincial levels to complete the general plan for the whole area quickly in close association with Hanoi's longterm development plan for submission to the government for approval. He said it is imperative for the province to survey and build the communications and transport network immediately, especially to build the shortest route possible between Hanoi and Ba Vi to create conveniences for tourists and attract more foreign investment.

Agriculture Ministry Views Achievements, Goals

*BK0403101995 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 3 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vietnam obtained the average annual increase of 4.5 percent in agriculture, a lot higher than in the previous five years. This was affirmed in a recent conference of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry with other relevant branches in Hanoi.

In the last few years, the Vietnamese Government has issued new policies relating to agriculture and rural development. These were [word indistinct] forces for agricultural development in the last five years. Many scientific and technical advances have been applied to agriculture, thus helping it obtain high achievements.

In the period from 1995 to the year 2000, Vietnam will try to take the agriculture along the orientations of sustainability, cleanliness, and high quality. We will try to combine agroforestry with industrial processing and implementation of multicrop culture. Our goal is to gradually advance toward national industrialization and modernization. Our target is to obtain an average increase from 4 to 4.5 [as heard] a year. Industrial

processing is to increase from 10 to 12 percent a year. Fifty percent of people living in rural areas will be involved in farming, while the rest will be engaged in industry and other services. By the year 2000, Vietnam will try to obtain a turnover of \$3.6 billion for agricultural produce and fish products, thus generating jobs for 8 million people. It is our attempt to increase the farmers' income from 1.8 to two times against 1990.

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